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The News

Volume 15, No. 2. RED DEER, ALBERTA FEBRUARY 5th, 1919. Subscription, $1.50 per year.

Eyes Examined and Glasses Accurately Fitted at HAROLD J. SNELL'S Jeweler and Optician.

DR. CLARK AT METHODIST CHURCH

That the church is interested in social conditions and is seeking to render efficient service in the period of reconstruction, is indicated by such a service as was held in the Leonard Gaetz Memorial Methodist Church last Sunday evening. A series of similar services to be held monthly is being arranged for, and in this way it is hoped the people of Red Deer will have the privilege of listening to those who are leaders in the public life of this province repressing their personal opinions concerning matters which vitally affect public welfare.

It was especially fitting that the opening address should be given by Dr. Michael Clark, M.P., who spoke on the subject "The Church and Social Problems." In spite of the zero weather, a large congregation was present and a keen interest was taken in the service. Mrs. Simons assisted the pastor rendering very effectively the musical recitation of the prayer of the Pharisee and of the Publican, and the congregation joined very heartily in the singing of appropriate hymns.

In his opening remarks Dr. Clark spoke of his pleasure in attending such a gathering because of his personal friendship for the pastor, the privilege of speaking from a rostrum where he would be free from any heckling, and especially because of the importance of the subject. Events have been passing so rapidly during the past four years and we have been so engrossed by the importance of things that are happening, that we have had but little time or energy to think of the fundamental principles which underly the course of human affairs. Now that the work of the soldiers has been so splendidly completed, the task of the civilian population is just commencing. We are compelled to think and should put into the business of reconstruction the same patriotic fervor and spirit of self-sacrifice which was displayed in the winning of the war if we are to be worthy of meeting again the ones who have given themselves in the fight for freedom.

The public utterances of many speakers had led many to expect that the war would bring in this millenium but, his study of history had led him to think otherwise, and he did not expect the "New Jerusalem to be established the day after to-morrow." He reviewed briefly the reaction which followed the religious and political upheavals of the Protestant Reformation and the French Revolution, but expressed the hope that the struggle through which we have just passed may not be followed by such disastrous consequences, and that because the United States and the outlying dominions have been accustomed to the institutions of democracy, and are now for the first time playing a leading part in the councils of the nations, the worst features of reaction may be avoided, and we may more rapidly recover the normal conditions of progress and prosperity.

The speaker stated it was not his intention to deal with the surface conditions of human life or to treat in a concrete way the social and political features of our present situation, inasmuch as he will shortly have the privilege of doing so in parliament and on the public platform, but it was his intention in dealing with the subject assigned to him to get down to the roots of things and deal with those great principles which must be reckoned with in the regulation of human affairs.

If we are to deal effectively with the evils of society we must first see clearly what is wrong with society. Obviously, since society is made up of men and women, the evils which trouble society are those which are rooted in individuals. These are of a twofold nature—either of the head or of the heart, or of both. The ancient prophet had vividly portrayed the evils of society in his own age. 'The whole head is sick, and the whole heart faint. From the sole of the foot even unto the head there is no soundness in it."

The sin of the head is 'ignorance.' This may sound a harsh term, and may be modified in the lament of the prophet, "My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge."

The corresponding sin of the heart is 'selfishness.' It may express itself in the life of one who is utterly anti-social, the man who has no regard for God or man, the criminal.

Fortunately there are few of this class in this country. The same spirit expresses itself in the business maxim, "Every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost." Along with personal selfishness we are suffering from class selfishness, provincial selfishness, and as the circle widens, national selfishness, resulting in Kaiserism and world-war.

The cure of ignorance is light, and the cure of selfishness is love.

In the Book of Proverbs, Solomon enumerates the blessings which come from wisdom—"Happy is the man that findeth wisdom and the man that getteth understanding, for the merchandise of it is better than silver, and the gain thereof than fine gold."

Long life, riches and honor, pleasure and peace, are the possession of those who possess wisdom.

Referring to a statement made that "Christianity had proved a failure, and it is now time to try the Christian religion," Dr. Clark stated that while organized Christianity, becoming so worldly minded that at one time it countenanced the sale of indulgences, had undoubtedly failed, in other respects Christianity was the greatest miracle of the ages. Humanly speaking it was the outcome of the life of Jesus, a carpenter living in the obscure village of Nazareth for thirty years, who after three years of public ministry had died. He was one of the plain people, "in whose hands," President Wilson has recently said, "is committed for the first time the management of the nation's affairs."

This plain man, however, knew Himself to be the Light of the World, and changing the personal pronoun, said to His disciples, "Ye are the light of the world."

In His injunction that His disciples should not allow themselves to be called Rabbi, He voiced the principles of true democracy.

We should refuse to regard ourselves as members of a class. While a member of the U.F.A., Dr. Clark did not wish to be regarded as a farmer, a doctor, or a member of parliament, but aspired to the distinction which was accorded to Job, "There was 'a man' in the land of Uz:"

Referring to the rich young ruler whose sin was selfishness, Jesus had said, "Go sell what thou hast and give to the poor." This was a hard hurdle to set before him, but most people even today would like to take a chance of getting into heaven with accumulated riches.

Dr. Clark advised the young people present not to worry over the mysteries of religion or its dogmas, but to absorb the spirit and grace of the perfect life portrayed in the four gospels.

Dr. Clark does not believe in the Church as an institution throwing itself into the arena of political life, but it should apply itself diligently in bringing the teaching of Holy Writ to uplift the lives of individuals.

While the address was not marked by the incisive sarcasm and suggestive humor which characterize his political utterances, the frankness, simplicity and evident sincerity with which he presented the vital truths of religion will cause the service to linger in the minds and hearts of those who were privileged to attend.

In introducing Dr. Clark, Mr. Armstrong referred to the fact that the war has deepened our interest not only in matters which affect our social relationships, but also in questions of personal immortality.

Next Sunday evening, Mr. Armstrong will discuss the contribution of Spiritualism to present day thinking. What is the relation of those who have passed within the veil, to those who remain in the present existence?

NATURAL RESOURCES OF PRAIRIE PROVINCES TO BE TRANSFERRED

Winnipeg, Feb. 3.—"The natural resources of the three Prairie Provinces will be transferred from federal to provincial control at the forthcoming session of the federal parliament on the basis of a slightly reduced annual indemnity and without regard to the claims of Eastern Canada for additional indemnification," according to the Tribune.

"This is forecast in a message received from Ottawa today," adds the Tribune, "and semi-officially confirmed at the Manitoba Parliament Buildings."

SOLDIERS' WIVES' CLUB.

The annual meeting of the Soldiers' Wives' Club was held on Jan. 27th at the home of Mrs. J. B. Baird, when the following officers were elected for 1919: President, Mrs. R. Gee; 1st Vice-Pres., Mrs. Hill; 2nd Vice-Pres. Mrs. Wilson; Secretary, Mrs. Ireland; Treasurer, Mrs. Baird. Owing to the restrictions of the War Charities Act the Club had not accomplished what they had done in previous years.

Receipts.

Receipts from Tea Room	$45.70
Proceeds, Sale of Work & tea	64.05
Catering for Vet. dance	96.60
Proceeds, dance Oct. 18.	93.15
Dues	10.85
Balance in bank, 1917	140.59
Total	$450.94

Expenses

Halifax Relief	25.00
Military Y.M.C.A.	$35.00
Halifax Blind	50.00
Red Cross	44.80
Expenses catering Vet. dance	40.65
Donation to G.W.V.A.	50.00
L.C.W. for Soldiers' Xmas par.	100.00
Expenses for dance Oct. 18....	10.60
Material for sale of work	12.90
Small bills	10.85
Affiliation fee L.C.W....	2.00
Balance in bank	69.14
Total	$450.94

M. A. BAIRD,
Treas., S.W.C.

GERMAN INFLUENCE IN RUSSIA GREAT SINISTER MENACE

SIR BERNARD PARES DECLARES HUN INTRIGUERS NOW RULE RUSSIA

Vancouver, B.C., Feb. 1.—In a remarkably lucid address Sir Bernard Pares, the eminent British authority on Russian affairs, told the Rotary Club of some of the troubles of Russia.

"Don't think that the troubles that beset Russia today are particularly Russian," he said. "They are exotic and more unlike Russia than anything of which I know. There is the danger of society as a whole cracking in that country, and the duty of those upholding society is to see that such conditions as exist in Russia do not happen here."

Sir Bernard stated that the rise of Bolshevism in Russia was due to the tremendous war effort the country had made, an effort that resulted in more than 8,000,000 casualties, and it was our duty, he said, not to turn our backs on a country that was full of our friends because the reason of Russia's condition was her great effort in the fight for the Allies.

The speaker laid the spread of Bolshevism in Russia to autocracy and the same agencies that had worked for autocracy were now working for Bolshevism.

To the concentrated efforts of the Germans Sir Bernard attributed the rise of the Bolsheviks, and in doing so he traced the various steps by which German influence and German money had secured its results in the hope that Germany would thus win the war.

With Bolshevism there was no compromise, he said, for under its doctrines there was no God and no educated society. It was ridiculous to think that any mob could rule the people for that would simply mean a few individuals would attach themselves to the mob and look after their own fortunes and things would be worse than they were before.

"Bolshevism is not democracy. It is against democracy," Sir Bernard said, "Bolshevism is a class war and dictatorship at the hands of the proletariat. It would exterminate religion, would kill off its opponents and educate children according to its own level. Russia has not chosen it; Russia today is ruled by machine guns and the people who are in control in Russia today are simply the employees of German intrigue."

Predicting, as the Germans had already predicted, that central world politics were graduating to the Pacific, the speaker showed the danger of leaving Russia to herself and the German influences. The Germans had been stopped in Central Europe, he said, but they had broken out in Central Asia, and through that direction hoped to achieve their aims.

He did not believe that the present trouble in Russia would last, as the country would recover, and our position there in that event would depend on what sympathy and energy we contributed to the means of her recovery.

—:o:—

DETERMINED TO PRESERVE ORDER AT WHATEVER COST

London, Feb. 1.—Londoners, official and unofficial, look for the Clyde and Belfast labor crisis quite calmly. They point to the recent elections as proof that minority labor, and its revolutionary, anti-parliament tendencies, are not a controlling factor in British industrial life. What really governs is the good sense of the great body of British labor. The view is taken here that these strikes have been engineered, not so much as to obtain a 47 hour, a 4½ hour, or a 40 hour week, as to snatch success in defiance of trades union leaders after having secured by means of government interference, the use of its new power as a lever to overthrow trade union parliamentary control and establish British socialism on Bolshevist lines.

Bonar Law has exceptional personal intimacy with conditions on the Clyde, in speaking for the government he says the business of the government is simply to keep order. This, he declares they mean to do at whatever cost. The bulk of the workers have been stampeded into striking against their wishes, bringing about a general industrial paralysis within the areas affected. What excites special uneasiness is plain evidence that a large proportion of the working classes still fail to realize the gravity of Britain's financial position.

Leading bankers at this week's meeting estimated the net debt at 32,500,000,000 pounds sterling. When the war waste has been cleared up this will require at least $1,625,000,000 yearly interest. If, as seems now probable, a large cash indemnity from the enemy will not be forthcoming, Britain's only salvation lies in greatly increased production. Strikes and anarchical trade unionism could lead nowhere but to bankruptcy and chaos.

VETERANS RETURNING.

Eddie Kershaw has returned from the front and is visiting at Brandon. He will take a position at Edmonton.

Pte. F. W. Barton, of Condor, and Corp. Cochrane, of Alhambra, came in Saturday last and left for the west on Monday. They joined up with the 89th together and returned together, although they arrived back on different boats. Corp. Cochrane has the M.M. and the D.C.M.

Pte. J. W. Thornton, who joined up with the 89th, and subsequently joined a machine gun section, saw considerable service and was wounded, returned on Saturday last. He was looking fine and his parents and friends were glad to welcome him back.

Pte. Jack Hives, of Penhold, returned last Friday from overseas. He was wounded twice. He went over with the good old 12th C.M.R. and transferred to the 2nd C.M.R.

Pte. Bob. Postill, of Trochu, returned last Saturday to his home. He was a member of the 89th, and joined a machine gun crew with a number of his Red Deer chums, and was gassed. He is pretty well recovered.

August Reinholt arrived home last week. He enlisted at Vancouver and was wounded last fall. After two months in the hospital he was ready for the front again, when the armistice was signed and he was sent home.

Lieut. C. W. Aikman, who joined up with a local battalion, took a training course in England and obtained his commission, returned from the front via Vancouver last week. Mrs. Aikman met him at Calgary and they returned on Wednesday. He was formerly on the Bank of Commerce staff.

Pte. Chas. Evans returned last week from the front. He joined up with the 63rd at Edmonton, and saw considerable service.

Pte. W. H. Dobbs, of Rocky Mountain House, returned Sunday last from overseas. He joined up with the 89th and saw considerable service at the front.

H. J. Meeres, son of Mrs. Meeres, formerly of Saskatoon, and nephew of Major Horace Meeres, returned last week, after seeing considerable service overseas.

Pte. P. Johnson, Pte. R. Cruickshank, and Pte. Jack Leithead, returned last week with a number of other veterans from overseas.

W.C.T.U. NOTES.

About twenty four members and honorary members of the W.C.T.U. enjoyed a social evening at the home of Mrs. G. W. Smith on Friday evening last. This included two new members. A splendid program had been prepared by the committee in charge, Mrs. Porter and Mrs. Coote rendered a duet in a very pleasing manner, and recitations by Mrs. Graves and Mrs. McLevin were highly appreciated. Mrs. Graves read a paper by Mrs. Rush, regarding work among foreigners, particularly dealing with the work of the W.C.T.U. Social Centre out from Lamont. This is a big work, with unlimited possibilities, and is worthy of the support of all who have the welfare of the nation at heart. Rev. Armstrong spoke on re-construction as it affects women while Senator Michener did not wish to be held down to a text, but spoke on the temperance question, particularly on the results of prohibition. Mr. Armstrong emphasized the fact that no organization should exist merely as an organization, if their field of usefulness was ended. But it was clearly proved by both speakers that the time for temperance workers to rest on their laurels has not yet arrived. Although we have gained prohibition, we must hold firm what we have gained, and still further strengthen the laws and regulations relating to the liquor traffic. Under present circumstances, the liquor interests would not be likely to ask for a repeal of the prohibition act and the old time bar. The people have expressed their wishes in so definite a form regarding prohibition that it would be an insult to ask them to reconsider the question. They would, however, endeavor to introduce beer and light wines, so that a taste for stronger drinks might be cultivated in our young people, in the hope that they in turn might be instrumental in bringing back the bar. That the temperance people need to be alert and on guard to see that "John Barleycorn" had no opportunity to sharpen his venomous teeth, and that the work is not done until we have a world wide prohibition, was the firm opinion of the speakers. In summing up his speech, Senator Michener considered that the greatest good resulting from prohibition, was the safeguarding of our boys and girls. Both Rev. Armstrong and the Senator showed a thorough knowledge and deep thought on the subjects on which they spoke, and their talk was very much appreciated by those present.

Mrs. R. L. Gaetz led a discussion on a chapter in Civics, when the men folks were particularly in the limelight. A light lunch was served at the close of a most enjoyable evening.

TO PRESENT PRELIMINARY TERMS TO GERMANY

Paris, Feb. 7.—Preliminary peace terms will probably be presented to Germany along with conditions for a further renewal of the armistice this month, if present plans are deranged. Recognizing the need for a return of the world to a normal peace time basis, the nations associated against Germany are considering making a start toward the actual peace treaty by inserting some of the elementary terms into the conditions which will be submitted to the German armistice commission on February 17.

This decision is reflected also in the examination now under way to determine what American troops it will be necessary to leave in occupied territory. Some officials who have been closely studying the situation, believe that the armistice itself might well be developed into a peace treaty, just as they think a society of nations might be developed out of the deliberations of the peace conference. President Wilson is known to have examined this view and contemplated its possibilities.

PENHOLD NOTES

The home of Mr. Frank Thomas was burnt to the ground last Monday. The fire originated in the roof about 7 a.m., and the house was soon gutted. Mr. Thomas, who is still on the sick list owing to an accident a week or so ago, is now making a temporary home with Mr. and Mrs. George Campbell. Nothing was saved except two chairs and a mattress.

Miss Katie Fead left on Saturday noon to take up her Normal course at Camrose. The boys are very lonesome.

The Penhold branch of the Red Cross meet at the home of Mrs. James Lynes on Thursday week, Feb. 13th, all members are asked to be present as more work is urgently needed.

Penhold has welcomed home four more of her boys from the front, as Cadet Gordon McKenzie arrived on home last Thursday, Pte. Jack Hives on Friday evening, Pte. Jack Leithead on Saturday at noon, and Pte. Hugh McKenzie on the evening train. It is nice to have them with us again and to see them looking so well and fine.

A splendid box social was held last Friday evening in the Horn Hill Schoolhouse in aid of the Red Cross. A very big crowd turned out and had a jolly time, and the handsome sum of $201.75 was raised, the boxes going for as high as $7.00 each. Tim Parcels was auctioneer, and he did his part well.

The following notice was handed to the postmaster: "Re Motor Vehicles Act, License, 1919.—Strict orders have been given that any person found operating a motor vehicle on and after February 1, 1919 without a license shall be prosecuted forthwith. These orders must be strictly complied with this year.—Alberta Provincial Police, Innisfail, Alta.

Miss Appleyard left last Monday for her home at Woodstock, Ont. Miss Appleyard reported having spent a very enjoyable holiday at Penhold.

A special appeal was made last Sunday by the Rev. Frazer on behalf of the managers of the Presbyterian Church, for every member and others who are interested in the Church work, to be present at next Sunday's services, when a detailed account of the work of the Presbyterian Church in this mission field will be given, together with the programme for the continuance of that work. It is necessary that everybody should be present so that with a better knowledge of conditions they may work more in unison and with more sympathy for the work.

On Sunday week, Feb. 16th, a special memorial service will be held in the Presbyterian Church at 11 a.m., in honor of the brave lads who have paid the supreme sacrifice for liberty and righteousness.

Services next Sunday at the Presbyterian Church are at 11 a.m., followed by Sunday School, and at 7.30 p.m., also at Ridgewood at 2.30 p.m.

A dozen or more boys of Horn Hill, Fairland and Antler Hill left on the Sunday train for Calgary to take advantage of the instruction on gasoline tractors that is being given by the International Harvester and J. I. Case companies.

A meeting hall is to be erected in Horn Hill in which the various societies of the Horn Hill district can hold meetings and entertainments.

All will be glad to hear that Mrs. Tom Leithead is making good progress to recovery. Mrs. Jim Leithead, who has been to Calgary to see her sister, returned on Saturday with the good news that her sister had had a good night and was on the mend.

The most severe cold wave of the winter has just passed. Saturday morning it was zero. Sunday morning it was 20 below, and Monday morning it went to 25 below. Yesterday, although it felt colder, it was not quite so cold, being about 22 below.

ADJOURNED MEETING OF CITY COUNCIL

TO DISCUSS THE ESTIMATES

An adjourned meeting of the City Council was held on Thursday evening last with His Worship Mayor W. E. Lord in the chair and Aldermen Stone, Broughton, Simpson, Moyes and Galbraith in attendance.

A by-law to amend the Curfew by-law by making the hour for ringing curfew at a quarter to 9 winter and summer instead of a quarter to eight in winter and quarter to nine in the summer, was read a first and second time.

Ald. Stone said he had spoken to a number of citizens and this seemed to suit them. No one he had spoken to wished the curfew discontinued entirely.

Ald. Simpson wanted it understood that he wished no hardship to children on the street, he only wished to have it understood that the by-law prevented loitering on the street.

The original by-law was produced, and it was decided to lay the by-law over to next meeting to look further into changes recommended.

A letter was read from the Western general re the changing of a light on the street.

The Council then went into committee of the whole to discuss the estimates for the year, and the following estimates were laid before them:

The Council, City of Red Deer,

Gentlemen,—We submit herewith estimates for the year 1919:

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

Revenue Account—	
Interest on savings accts....	$ 300.00
Building permits	20.00
Cemetery	350.00
Dog taxes	275.00
Licenses	750.00
Market Scales	200.00
Police Court Fines	30.00
Pound Fees	20.00
Rents	150.00
Water Rates	4200.00
Interest on arrears of taxes	7000.00
Miscellaneous	200.00
	$13.195.00

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES

Revenue Account—	
Assessor	400.00
Board of Health	400.00
Cemetery	150.00
Fire and Light	4390.00
Street Lighting	4325.00
Fuel and Light	500.00
Grants	250.00
Insurance	367.00
Bank Interest	2000.00
Treasury Bill Interest	4650.00
Legal Expenses	1000.00
License and Police	2500.00
Miscellaneous	500.00
Office Expenses	3770.00
Printing and Advertising	1000.00
Parks Maintenance	50.00
Relief	20.00
Salaries	900.00
Sewer Maintenance	20.00
Waterworks Maintenance	2800.00
	$33,282.00
On Capital Account—	
Fire Hall and Office Furniture	50.00
Treasury Bill Loss Acct. '16..	343.75
Treasury Bill Loss Acct. '17..	600.00
Treasury Bill Loss Acct. '18..	540.00
Public Works Construction ..	200.00
Public Works Equipment	50.00
Payment Nuisance Ground ..	309.14
	2,042.89
Total Expenditures	35,324.89

ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.

Assessor	400.00
Board of Health—	
Salary M.H.O.	240.00
Salary Vet. Inspector	50.00
Sundries	110.00
	400.00
Cemetery—	
Labor and Supplies	150.00
Fire and Light—	
Salary Fire Chief	1320.00
Firemen's Pay	600.00
Fire Brigade Expenses	100.00
Team Maintenance	150.00
Laundry	20.00
Light and Telephones	250.00
Repairs	100.00
Pumping Hydrants	1850.00
	4390.00
Street Lighting	4325.00
Grants—	
Public Library	200.00
Horticultural Society	50.00
	250.00
Insurance	367.00
Bank Interest	2000.00
Treasury Bill Interest	4650.00
Legal Expenses—	
Salary Solicitors	360.00
Costs, etc.	640.00
	1000.00
License and Police—	
Salary Chief	1200.00
Salary Night Constable	1200.00
Uniforms, etc.	100.00
	2500.00
Miscellaneous	500.00
Office Expenses—	
Salary, Secretary, etc.	2000.00
Salary Clerk	1320.00
Stamps	300.00
Telephones	50.00
Stationery, etc	100.00
	3770.00
Printing and Advertising	1000.00
Parks Maintenance	50.00
Public Works Maintenance—	
Salary Foreman	1320.00
Salary Driver	1320.00
Maintenance of Team	150.00
Repairs to walks, roads etc.	500.00
	3290.00
Relief	20.00
Salaries—	
Mayor	600.00
Auditor	300.00
	900.00
Sewer Maintenance	20.00
Waterworks Maintenance—	
60% water rates	2500.00
Repairs	300.00
	2800.00
Capital Account—	
Fire Hall and Office Furn...	50.00
Treas. Bill loss acct. '16....	343.75
Treas. Bill loss acct. '17....	600.00
Treas. Bill loss acct. '18....	540.00
Public Works Construction	200.00
Public Works equipment....	50.00
Payment Nuisance Ground	309.14
	35,324.89

The rateable assessment is: City, $2,321,040; business, $47,380; Public School, $3,503,664; Separate School, $111,430.

Levy required—

General	$22,129.89
Less, Business tax, say 8%..	3,790.40
	18,339.49
Debenture	33,768.46
Less, Frontages	11,507.62
	22,260.84
Public School, approx.	23,500.00

Debenture Rate, 10 mills produces, $23,310.40, surplus, ...$1.049.56

Business tax, 8% produces $3,790.40

Public School—

12 mills produces	$42043.96 $18543.96
11 mills produces	$38540.30 $15040.30
10 mills produces	$35,036.64 $11536.64
9 mills produces	$31532.98 $8032.56
8 mills produces	$28029.32 $4529.32
7 mills produces	$24525.65 $1025.65

General—

15 mills produces	$34965.60 $16626.11
14 mills produces	$32634.56 $14295.07
13 mills produces	$30303.52 $11964.03
12 mills produces	$27972.48 $9632.99
11 mills produces	$25641.44 $7301.95
10 mills produces	$23310.40 $4970.91

A rate of 30 mills (General 10, debenture 10 school 10), and business tax 8% will produce a surplus of $17557.11 for discounts and rebates (app. $6000.00), and for reserve.

Note.—1 mill on General and debenture rate raises $2331.04; 1 mill on School rate raises $3503.66; 1 per cent. on business tax raises $473.80.

Respectfully submitted.

W. E. LORD,
A. T. STEPHENSON,
Commissioners.

The following alterations and additions were recommended by the council:

Cemetery estimate increased from $50.00 to $350.00; Salary of Driver reduced from $1320 to $1260; Auditors' Salary increased from $300 to $430 Parks Maintenance increased from $50 to $250; Fire Hall and Office Furniture increased from $50 to $150; and the Payment on Nuisance Ground was increased from $309.14 to $417.54.

OBITUARY

Died on Monday, February 3rd, Clara Belle James, aged 32 years, beloved wife of Mr. Thomas C. James, of Red Deer. The funeral service will be held from the Jacques Orme Funeral Home, 108, 3rd St., N.E., on Wednesday, February 5th, at 2.30 p.m., conducted by Captain Mundy. The sympathy of the community goes out to the bereaved husband and the five little children in their great loss.

The many friends of Mr. Henry Dennison, Balmoral district, were sorry to learn of his death at the Memorial Hospital on Saturday, Feb. 1st, from Bright's disease and pneumonia at the age of 48 years. Deceased, who was a bachelor, was one of the old timers of this district, and was highly respected by all who knew him. The funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon from Stone's Undertaking Parlors for the Red Deer cemetery, the Rev. W. G. Brown conducting the service. Deceased leaves a brother, John, residing in Calgary, and a sister, Mrs. H. J. Gaetz, a brother, Andrew, residing at Port William, Mrs. Moore, residing at Vancouver, and Mrs. Mary Houge, of Moon Hill, Sask., to mourn his death. He was born in Northumberland County, near Rose Neath, in Allenwick township, and came to Alberta with Mr. Ira Brisbin, and worked for him several years before taking up his homestead. He has prospered, and was in most comfortable circumstances when he was suddenly called to his last rest.

U.S. TROOPS WILL NOT BE USED TO GARRISON TURKEY.

Paris, Feb. 3.—In connection with the work of the military commission of the war council, it was reiterated today in definite form that the use of American troops in garrisoning Turkey is not contemplated. The military commission, which is dealing with the question of the demobilization and reduction of the armed forces on the Western front, is making rapid progress with its plans. Two sub-committees have been created to hasten the work.

PROFESSIONAL

Dr. John Collison
SPECIALIST
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 10 a.m., 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., and by appointment.

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THE NEWS' WEEKLY SERMON

By the REV. G. D. ARMSTRONG.

"Take me up and cast me forth into the sea; so shall the sea be calm unto you."—Jonah 1: 12.

"Should not I have pity on Nineveh that great city, wherein are more than six-score thousand persons that cannot discern between their right hand and their left hand; and also much cattle." Jonah 4: 11.

This apparently trivial book is one of the grandest and deepest that has ever been written. I would say to everyone approaching it, "Take off the shoes from off thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground." In it Israelitish prophecy quits the field of battle a victor—a victor in the greatest of struggles, the struggle against self."

This splendid tribute to the worth of the Book of Jonah is in striking contrast with the shallow jesting which finds in it little more than a wonderful fish story.

It indicates also a critical insight and reverent appreciation of its message which far transcends the superficial credulity which clings tenaciously to the literal truth and would accept with equal readiness the story if it had been recorded that "Jonah swallowed the whale."

Outside of the prophecy itself there is a record in 2 Kings, 14: 25, of a prophet who had predicted an extension of Israel's boundaries after the nations had been in dire distress.

The author of the book, was an infinitely greater character than the prophet he so strikingly portrays, and we must look for the real message of the book not in the marvelous, naive stories it relates, but rather in the conception of a God who is gracious and merciful, slow to anger and of great kindness, who delights not in punishing evil, but extends his tender care over helpless children and the beasts of the field.

The story itself is full of interest. Jonah is called to deliver a message of warning, but because he is out of sympathy with the nature of God refuses to obey. Seeking to escape beyond the geographical boundaries of Jehovah's kingdom he flees to Tarshish, but discovers that he cannot so easily evade his moral responsibilities or shirk the religious duties which were his. Brought face to face with the consequences of his wrongdoing, Jonah in the presence of the storm-God acknowledges his fault and shows an almost incredible spirit of humility and self-sacrifice, as he is willing to give himself to appease the divine anger. The spirit of a common humanity is clearly seen in the earnest desire of his companions on ship-board who, although heathen, do all that is in their power to save the man who had brought them into a position of great danger.

Only when all their efforts to save him have been without success, do they abandon the unhappy Jonah to his fate.

Fate is kinder to him than he deserves, and he is miraculously preserved and given a second chance. The story of the great fish is so evidently a parable or fable that we may avoid entangling ourselves in hopeless difficulties by accepting the spirit which gives life and truth to its message rather than slavishly cling to the unnatural and grotesque idea of God that the letter of the story would invite.

Jonah given a second chance delivers his message of warning and the people of Nineveh turn wholeheartedly from their evil ways. Jonah instead of rejoicing at their change of heart, is bitterly angry because the judgment he foretold had not come upon the city.

The story of the growth of the gourd which sheltered the prophet and its subsequent withering under the influence of the wind, is more important in enabling us to interpret the prophecy than is the story of the great fish. What a picture of selfish egotism and utter heartlessness is presented in the description of the prophet who weeps for the destruction of the plant that sheltered him while he gloats over the expected destruction of a city whose population includes hundreds of thousands of children. The story matches the most lurid descriptions of modern savagery, and the heartless butchery of modern warfare.

It has its counterpart also in the sunny complacency with which some of those who have felt confident of their own salvation, have consigned their fellowmen to the torments of eternal perdition and the everlasting flames of a literal Hell.

What is the interpretation of the story?

Israel is represented by the prophet Jonah. The nation which has been cared for and had been given a marvellous revelation of the Divine nature, failed to live up to the responsibilities which privilege brings. As the prophet was swallowed by the sea monster, so Israel had been swallowed up in the Babylonian captivity and as wonderfully restored to her own land.

Instead of profiting by the experiences of the captivity, Israel became self centred and exclusive in spirit. There began that narrow bigotry and intolerant race and religious pride which culminated in the time of Jesus, when the Jews would have no dealings with the Samaritans.

The prophecy of Jonah was written as a satire upon a nation whose ideal was Pharisaism. The book marks the revival of the missionary spirit in Israel, the beginning of that movement in Judaism which grows in strength till it reaches perfection in the ideal of Christian missions, evangelistic zeal and the spirit of Social Service.

To us, who have passed through the chastening experiences of the recent world conflict, and who are facing the perplexing problems of industrial, social, national and religious reconstruction, the book brings a message the value of which we can hardly overestimate.

In the solution of these problems, we need most deeply the lofty faith and the tolerant spirit which a study of this book will inspire. So shall we triumph in the greatest of struggles—the struggle against self.

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W. M. LAMPSON.

"Fruit-a-tives" are sold by all dealers at 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c.—or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

CREW OF THE NORTHLAND ARE EXONERATED

STEWARDS SOLD FOOD AND SERVICE ON TRANSPORT WAS FAULTY.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 28.—Mr. Justice Hodgins' report to the government as a result of his enquiry into conditions on board the Northland, returning troops to Canada, will be made public within a day or two. The gist of the report is understood to be substantially as follows:

1. The crew and officers of the ship are exonerated from blame.

2. Censure is passed upon members of the conducting staff. It is pointed out that the men, in returning, are under military discipline, and that the officers in charge of them are just as much responsible for their welfare and comfort as when on active service.

3. It is suggested that if certain vacant second class accommodation had been utilized there would have been less overcrowding.

4. It is stated that some of the stewards sold food, and it is suggested that returning men should be provided with bedtime lunches.

5. The report states that the ship contained an adequate supply of food and water, but that the service appeared to be faulty.

Mr. Justice Hodgins was not empowered to make recommendations for betterment of conditions, but merely to investigate complaints of bad treatment on the part of the men.

WESTERN POLITICS.

A western political group formed into a separate party with a separate organization and a separate leader, is hinted at very strongly in a carefully written editorial appearing in the Lethbridge Herald in that well edited paper yesterday.

The added significance to this plain declaration is the fact that the paper is edited by W. A. Buchanan, M.P., one of the foremost Liberal-Unionist members in the Canadian parliament. Mr. Buchanan has been a very progressive member of parliament of an independent bent, and has just recently returned from a visit to the East, where he was in consultation with some of the leading members of parliament.

MANUFACTURERS URGE THAT TARIFF QUESTION BE LEFT

BELIEVE ATTITUDE OF WESTERN GRAIN GROWERS DESIGNED TO REVOLUTIONIZE PRESENT FISCAL SYSTEM.

Toronto, Jan. 29.—"The manufacturers who transformed Canadian industry from peace to war are not afraid of the task of transferring it back again from war to peace, but they ask for liberty to devote their entire energy to its accomplishment.

"Therefore, the Canadian Manufacturers' association believed that the country should concentrate on the one task of returning to peace conditions, with all its attendants, and leave the highly controversial problem of tariff reform to a time when it can be given the undivided attention it demands."

The above is the attitude of the manufacturers of Canada on the tariff question, according to a statement issued Tuesday by the general manager of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, in reply to the western grain growers, prepared according to instructions given by the legislative council of the association at its last meeting. The text of the declaration follows:

MANUFACTURERS' STATEMENT.

"The Canadian Manufacturers' association wishes to state clearly its position with regard to certain demands now being made specially by the western grain growers for a radical change in the tariff of Canada. The chief of these demands are:

"(a) An immediate and substantial all-round reduction in the customs tariff, the removal of all duties on farm and household machinery, lumber, cement, oil and a number of other articles which farmers buy.

"(b) Complete free trade between Great Britain.

"(c) Acceptance of the reciprocity treaty with the United States which was rejected by Canada in 1911.

"(d) That any further reduction of the tariff with the United States toward Canada be met by a similar reduction of Canadian tariff towards the United States. (Presumably free trade with the United States at any time the United States is ready for it).

"Is it fair to assume that the above reasons are designed not merely to make a slight change in the tariff, but rather to abolish it entirely, thereby revolutionizing our present fiscal system.

MANY WANT THE TARIFF.

"The Canadian Manufacturers' association urges most strongly that all tariff controversies should be postponed until the country has settled the immense problem of readjustment from war to peace conditions. It is believed that this view is held, not only by the manufacturers and their employees, but also by nearly all the financial and commercial institutions and their employees, by the transportation companies and their employees, and in addition, by a large number of farmers who have found a steady market for their produce in towns and cities.

"It is a general and familiar law that, in any country, when fundamental tariff changes are anticipated trade depression follows. During such periods of uncertainty, investment is curtailed, enterprise is limited, commerce lives from hand to mouth, consumers buy sparingly and become languid, timidity replaces confidence, and the general attitude may be described as "wait and see."

INITIATIVE NEEDED NOW.

"This is exactly the opposite of what is required today. If ever Canada needed courage, initiative and effort, now is the time.

"The chief problem is 'How can this country adjust itself from war to peace?'

"It is no reflection upon the farmers to recall the fact that only a small percentage of the Canadian Army came from the farms, because it is recognized that the chief duty of the farmers during the war was to produce food, a duty which was performed by them with courage and success.

"Consequently the bulk of the Canadian army will have to be reabsorbed by commerce, and especially by the manufacturing industries, which must also try to provide work for those of the war workers who really need it.

"Yet at the very time when reconstruction seems to be crystallizing into the hope that the manufacturers will be able to furnish employment, a fiscal policy is advocated which, if put into effect, would close many factories and reduce the staffs of others.

MANUFACTURERS' PROBLEMS

"How can the commercial interests make plans to provide employment if they fear that the ground may suddenly shift beneath their feet? How can they continue the struggle to maintain and develop an export trade, a course which is being strongly urged upon them, if the Canadian market is suddenly invaded by competitors from other countries?

"The possibility of introduction of anything approaching free trade would create immediate and wide spread unemployment. Unemployment breeds social unrest, something which does not require encouragement in Canada at the present time.

"During the last fiscal year the total Dominion Government revenue was $260,778,952, of which $116,577,066 was collected by customs tariff and $46,918,562 by the special war tariff. The total federal revenue from all forms of taxation was $214,182,156, and of this amount the tariff collected over seventy-five per cent."

ALTERNATIVE IS NEEDED.

"In view of the fact that last year the tariff provided over 61 per cent. of the total revenue of Canada and over 75 per cent of the total secured by all forms of federal taxation, it seems reasonable to suggest that we should not throw away this means of revenue until we have found something which can be guaranteed to take its place, especially in view of the Dominion Government's announcement that a revenue of $150,000,000 will be required to meet this year's expenditures, an increase of about $190,000,000 over last year. If the tariff is abolished, how will the grain growers propose to raise the immense revenue? They answer this question by advocating a tax on improved land, an income tax, and the extension of the personal income tax and the tax on the profits of corporations which are now in operation in Canada.

"These forms of taxation, however, while capable of producing a certain amount of revenue, though by means of costly and complicated machinery are so strictly limited by the well-known law of diminishing returns that no countries have found it possible to rely solely on them for revenue.

U.S. FINDS PROTECTION UNNECESSARY

"The United States for example, which, under the democratic regime of President Wilson announced such taxes, still finds it necessary to retain a protective tariff.

"As the future fiscal policies will not be determined until after the peace conference, Canada would be most unwise to consider any change until the general trend of international tariff becomes apparent, while it is impossible to forecast what trade policies will survive, the tendencies at present are away from free trade, and it seems probable that Great Britain will be forced by her vast obligations to make new customs tariffs on her imports.

"In the manifesto issued to the electors of Great Britain before the election, signed by Lloyd George and Bonar Law, of the coalition, it was declared that if the coalition succeeded in the elections, a preference would be given to our colonies to existing duties and upon any duties which for our own purpose may be subsequently imposed. It was further declared that the British government would preserve and sustain key industries in the way which experience and examination might prove to be best adapted for the present, and that in order to maintain production at the highest limit at home, security would be given against the unfair competition to which British industries might be subjected by "the dumping of goods produced abroad and sold on our market below the actual cost of production."

CANADA HAS PROSPERED.

"Since 1878, the national policy of maintaining a customs tariff, which will at the same time raise revenue and prove a moderate protection for Canadian industry, including agriculture, has been consistently supported by the greater portion of the population of Canada. Both political parties while in power adhered to it, differing only slightly in regard to the degree of protection which should be maintained. Under this policy Canada has prospered so continuously, in agriculture, in industry and in commerce that it is doubtful if there existed a nation in the war whose people were more intelligent, more prosperous or less burdened by taxation.

"During the war this nation raised an army of over half a million; we clothed them, fed them and maintained them and their dependents until the great task was victoriously completed. Such a feat could have been accomplished only by a nation in which all departments of activity were well balanced, and equally developed. Farms, factories, commercial institutions, banks, transportation companies and wage-earners, have all profited. We have come this distance safely and skilfully. Is this, then, the time to urge the people of Canada to turn off that road which they have travelled in security alike in peace and war on to a new and untried road, the ultimate advantages of which can only be surmised?

STUDY INDUSTRIES AFFECTED.

"As the Canadian tariff has not been revised since 1907, it is not suited in many respects to present conditions, and revision is necessary. But the tariff is most intricate and, as any change produces far-reaching results, revision should be preceded, if commercial stability is to be maintained, by the most careful study of the chain of industries likely to be affected by each proposed allocation.

"The manufacturers of Canada, with the loyal co-operation of their great army of workers, did not fail the country during the war. At its start, industry was attacked by acute depression, but the manufacturers did not hesitate. They mastered the problems of war productions. They organized their staffs, rebuilt their plants and placed them on a war basis. The result was that towards the close of the war they were employing about 700,000 people at the highest wages ever paid in this country, supplying the needs of Canada, supplying the army, and exported goods to the value of $700,000,000 annually.

ACCEPTED U.S. CONTRACTS.

"Moreover, Canadian factories rapidly attained such a high degree of efficiency in war manufacturing that they were able to execute orders placed by the imperial munitions board in Canada to the extent of $1,200,000,000 and also to accept over 250 contracts given by the United States ordnance department for the production of shells. Vast sums of money were thus brought into Canada, and being distributed and spent in all parts of the country, filtered through all commercial channels and benefited all classes of the people.

"It is disagreeable to speculate as to what our financial situation would have been now had Canada not possessed the ability, the enterprise, the factories and the skilled workers necessary to achieve this result. It is more disagreeable to speculate how many days longer the war would have been protracted, but for the important part Canadian factory production played in furnishing the munitions and equipment so vital for success.

"The manufacturers who transformed Canadian industry from peace to war are not afraid of the task of transforming it back again from war to peace, but they ask for liberty to devote their entire energy to its accomplishment. Therefore the Canadian Manufacturers' association believes that the country should concentrate on the one task of returning to peace conditions with all its attendant questions, and leave the highly controversial problem of tariff revision to a time when it can be given the undivided attention it demands."

AIR FORCE ORGANIZED.

London, Jan. 29.—The air force for the armies of occupation, says an official announcement tonight, has been selected on the same basis and with the same emoluments as the other branches of the service. Six thousand five hundred officers and seventy-five thousand men will be retained out of approximately three hundred thousand.

Wherever you see Gold Soap resting on a grocer's shelf near other laundry soap you will notice that Gold Soap cakes are larger. Five cakes of the Gold are as large as six of the other. Gold Soap is unsurpassed in quality, unequaled in quantity at the price. Hence you save money when you say "Gold Soap" to your grocer.

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Dec. 18-4*

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BRITAIN TAKES STEPS TO CLOSE ITS MARKETS AGAINST OUTSIDERS

MEASURE CONSIDERED ESSENTIAL AS PROTECTION TO INDUSTRIES IN RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD; IS QUITE SWEEPING

Washington, Jan. 30.—Drastic import regulations, covering a wide range of commodities, and effective March 1, have been promulgated by the British government for the protection of its industries during the period of reconstruction. The restricted list was made public here last night by the war trade board on advices from Consul General Skinner at London.

Commodities not on the list may be imported without special British import licenses until July 1, the announcement said, and restrictions on the importation of syrup, molasses and other articles of like nature, will be removed February 28.

Raw hides of all kinds also will be admitted.

SPECIAL LICENSE REQUIRED.

Commodities which may not be imported into Great Britain after March 1 without special licenses range all the way from essentials to luxuries, and include machine tools and machinery for working in both metal and wood, stoves, manufactures of aluminum, wearing apparel, not waterproofed; baskets and basket-ware, metal barrels, cartridges, cement, fatty acids, fire extinguishers, guns, carbines and rifles, hats and bonnets, lawn mowers, mats, matting, mops, oilcloth, perfumery and toilet preparations, photo-graphic apparatus pictures, prints, engravings, and photographs, plated and gilt wares, revolvers and pistols, salt, sewing machines, manufactures of skins and furs, soap, spectacles and eye-glasses not containing gold, time-recording instruments of all kinds, and movements and parts thereof; wringers and mangles, weighing machines, scales and balances of all descriptions and vacuum cleaners.

On the list permitted until July 1 are works of art, apples, bananas, casings and sausage skins, cocoa, coffee, fruit from all sources, canned, bottled or preserved; hides, wet and dry; vegetable ivory, marble, onions, plumeton, rum, sugar cane and tobacco, unmanufactured and manufactured, including cigars and cigarettes.

The war trade board's announcement said the restrictions were not to be regarded as of a permanent nature, and that they were necessary in order that Great Britain might bring her own manufactures to a state of stability approaching that of pre-war days.

"For more than four years," said the announcement, "Great Britain has been subject to the shock and strain of war, which not only required the sacrifice of life and limb and intense human energy, but also made necessary the most stringent economy, and the sacrifice of private business. It is not strange, therefore, that Great Britain should today wish to make every legitimate effort to keep her commercial and economic status from falling into chaos."

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High Quality and Low Prices.

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Beg to announce to the Public of Red Deer and district that they have been appointed agents for the Ontario Steam "Laundry, of Calgary. Laundry will be sent Monday, returned Saturday. First Shipment, Monday, January 13th.

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(Opposite Gaetz-Cornett's.)

RED DEER, ALTA.

NEW GRADE FOR SEED OATS IS ASKED BY U.F.A.

VARIETY GROWN IN THE NORTH ABOVE HIGHEST STANDARD OF GOVERNMENT.

The seed oat situation in Alberta was fully explained to the delegates to the convention of the United Farmers of Alberta Friday afternoon by Dominion agent Stewart, who cleared up a number of misunderstandings that had found voice at different times during the proceedings of the convention. At the close of his remarks the convention passed a resolution asking that a higher standard than the government's No. 1 standard of two wild oats to the pound be made to be called Extra No. 1 Seed Oats.

The resolution requests the Dominion and provincial governments to assist in passing legislation establishing another grade which will not allow any wild oats, not more than one-half of one per cent of other cereal grain, be free from noxious weeds within the meaning of the seed control act, have not less than 99 per cent white oats, weigh not less than thirty eight pounds to the measured bushel and show not less than ninety per cent. germination. For this seed there should be paid a premium of twenty-three cents per bushel over Fort William. It was claimed there were large quantities of this class of seed in the north from new land.

In connection with the purchase of seed oats Mr. Stewart declared that the government had passed orders in council in connection with the seed purchase plan whereby any cars that were handled by the trade could be seized and purchased, if the oats were of seed quality, to prevent their being lost in the usual channels of milling and feed trade. At present 50,000 bushels of oats were stored at Fort William, and 25,000 bushels in Edmonton, although it was expected to store another 25,000 bushels in Edmonton. On No. 1 seed oats, having less than two wild oats to every pound there was being paid a premium of fifteen cents over Fort William; on No. 2 the premium was eleven cents, and on No. 3 eight cents. The charge that the farmer was not permitted to buy where he wished was met by the statement that such action was encouraged, but the only requirement was that the oats be purchased for the farmer's own use, and that a license be obtained. The license was the only restriction on shipping from the north to the south of the province.

Alberta's deputy minister of agriculture Craig explained the method of distribution, and admitted that a man who lived under a mortgage had to get his seed grain from the mortgage company at the expense of having a new mortgage made out. A resolution of protest was passed by the convention.

CANADA GIVEN HINTS HOW TO GET TRADE IN THE BRITISH MARKETS

MUST CONFORM TO OLD COUNTRY MEASUREMENTS, WHICH IT HAS NOT DONE.

Ottawa, Jan. 30.—That the Canadian lumber trade will experience some difficulty in securing its share of orders for reconstruction work in Europe unless more attention is paid to the requirements of the overseas market, is a warning given by the commission on conservation to Canadian exporters of lumber. Lumber men of Norway and Sweden conform to the required measurements ordered by British dealers, whereas Canadian dealers do not.

"As far as British Columbia is concerned," says the statement, "the bulk of lumber heretofore imported by the United Kingdom has been in the form of large timbers of the grade known as 'merchantable,' for heavy structural work, or for resawing into special size. If British Columbia is to enlarge her timber trade, then a range of all grades and sizes, including merchantable, but not the lowest grades, must be dealt in.

"If Canada," the report continues, "can deliver timber in the various grades sawn to British standards at Swedish prices, then she can do business in a broad and general way."

This, it is pointed out, is practically impossible with freight rates at the present high level, but in two years' time freight rates may be low enough for Canada to compete with Sweden and Norway, provided we manufacture to the requirements of the British market.

CIVILIAN HEALTH, LESSON OF WAR FOR THE PUBLIC

MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND TO UTILIZE MEDICAL EFFICIENCY THAT HAS DEVELOPED.

A movement has been started in England to utilize the medical efficiency in the war for the care of civilian health. Major Gen. Sir Bertrand Dawson of the British Army Medical Service and physician-in-ordinary to the King, is leading in the promotion of the plan, which involves the foundation of health centres in communities, to be managed as thoroughly as if they were under military rule. He delivered a series of lectures on the subject which won such favorable comment in the medical profession that he has embodied them in a pamphlet entitled "The Nation's Welfare; the Future of the Medical Profession." The project is to establish a ministry of health with adequate powers.

"The deeply rooted impression that every one can form an opinion on medical questions," Gen. Dawson says, "is curiously in conflict with the fact that medicine is the most specialized of callings. To construct and administer a health service without the active guidance of doctors would be as unreasonable as to endeavor to construct an army or navy without the guidance of skilled soldiers or sailors. The medical profession is awakening to its larger responsibilities. In this war doctors have found themselves. Detached for awhile from civilian medical routine, they have realized its deficiencies, and have resolved that things must change, in the interest alike of the public and of themselves. The setting up of a ministry of health is an essential preliminary to any scheme of reform."

A MEDICAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

Gen. Dawson says the ministry of health should have a medical advisory council, with the right to initiate advice. The minister will need his council just as the minister of war needs the army council and the first lord of the admiralty needs the board of admiralty. Members of the council should be representative of both the preventive and the curative sides of medicine, and greater regard should be paid to varieties of knowledge than to representation of interests, organizations or localities.

The proposed ministry should consist of health, housing and local government divisions, each division to have a permanent head, responsible to the minister.

Doctors will return to civil life, the pamphlet says, with a wider conception of their careers and responsibilities. They will demand a wider sphere of work and improved conditions. Devotion to the immediate needs of their patients will go hand in hand with opportunities for study of the problems of disease and community needs.

There is growing appreciation by the profession and by the public of the fact that much disease is preventable, and a growing sense that health is of supreme interest to the state and the individual. Complexity of measures for preventing and curing disease calls for combination and organization, and it involves cost.

STATE AID AND CENTRAL CONTROL

The need is for state aid and central control and for co-ordinated effort in specially equipped institutions designed for diagnosis and treatment. The advantage of team work was shown in the orthopaedic centres set up by the army, in which there was complete equipment for dealing with injured limbs, including surgeon, neurologist and special surgeon for nerve injuries; departments for massage and remedial exercises; electrical treatment and curative workshops—and the results achieved far outstance those obtained by unorganized individual effort, however brilliant.

Looking to the future, it is certain that investigation will become increasingly technical and collective; efficient treatment will more and more require regimen, and special environment and equipment. The home will become less and less suitable for the sick, and the custom will grow of the patient going to the doctor instead of the doctor to the patient.

Adequate opportunities are not afforded to the general practitioner to do the best work. As a result he is apt to get disheartened and to deteriorate as a workman would without the best tools or a proper workshop. There must be provided opportunities for the best work, for observation, self-improvement, adequate repose and adequate remuneration. Army experience has convinced doctors of the need of a system which, while preserving liberty of thought and action, will provide the organization necessary for worthy achievement.

PLAN OF HOSPITALS.

The general practitioner should concern himself with measures for the maintenance of health as well as the cure of disease; he must be brought into the position of a rightful leader and skilled adviser in all that pertains to the social service and welfare of his district; in matters of health he should be father of his people. The maternity centre, the school clinic, where early defects and deviations from health are dealt with before disease develops, the institute of physical culture which will guide the physical training and games of the local community, will all need his skilful leadership.

If adequate medical service is to be available for the population, and if the doctors are to be enabled to staff that service efficiently, there must be in each local community adequate buildings and equipment, where patients will go for diagnosis and treatment, and where health services will be housed. This medical service will need state aid and central guidance.

The hospitals required will be local, central and teaching hospitals, constructed by the hut system, which will be replaced or extended, according to the changing needs of a community. In small towns the buildings would be located at one spot, and in larger places two or more clinics would be needed, each serving a group of doctors. The doctors would further co-operate in running hospital accommodations for their private patients.

In a small town, served by six doctors, the accommodation should comprise consulting rooms, examination rooms, minor operating room, x-ray equipment, a laboratory, provision for nurses, a room for notes and records, and a common room for the medical officers. In the proximity would be a hospital, baths, and remedial equipments, and centres for maternity care, infant welfare and school hygiene. More remote would be covered and open grounds for physical culture, and adjacent to these the playgrounds. The health organization of that community and the intellectual life of the doctors would find a home and mutual inspiration in the settlement. There would still be home visiting and treatment, but these would tend to diminish as the benefits of the community scheme became apparent. Local hospitals should be related in groups to central hospitals in the larger towns, and the staff of a central hospital would provide consultants and specialists for the local hospitals of a district. Central hospitals might in turn be subordinate to still larger provincial hospitals.

All buildings and equipment would be constructed and maintained by the new health authority. They would be available for all citizens. Paying wards might grow up in proximity to the hospitals provided by the public.

All professional and technical questions would be determined by the doctors, and administrative questions by a health board, composed of lay and professional members. Local clinics serving preventive medicine, except in the larger communities, should be staffed where possible by medical men of the district, on the basis of part-time service paid by salary. Specialists in preventive medicine would be employed on a whole time basis. Thus the public health would be guarded by detection of the beginnings of disease, and medical men would become more efficient by opportunities, often now denied them, for doing their best work. The doctor's work would be ordered and localized, and would be done with saving of time, fatigue and expense. He would have the advantage of the clinic and equipment by his private patients, and private hospital wards would no doubt be established. Remuneration for the doctors should be reasonable and adequate.

MAIL FOR SIBERIA.

The following wire has been received from the Controller, R.M.S.: "Re mail for Siberian Forces, mail close... [illegible] ... specially prepared ... [illegible] ... prohibited ... [illegible] ... dentally."

Boys' Wool Stocki

SUPREME COURT SITTINGS

(Before Mr. Justice Ives)

Rex v. Skeels. Charge of cattle stealing west of Innisfail. Postponed owing to the absence of a material witness.

Rex. v. Egan. Charge of cattle stealing. The accused did not appear, and owing to his bail bond, issued at Fort Saskatchewan, not being properly forwarded, the bail could not be estreated at present. The accused is believed to be in Mexico. The cattle are alleged to have been taken from the Hanna district to west of Bentley.

Rex v. House. Charge of horse-stealing west of Olds. A stay of proceedings was entered. This is one of the charges against Claude F. House, who was acquitted last fall of shooting with intent.

Rex v. Davis. Charge of extortion from Rocky Mountain House district. Mr. Jack Davis had a $225 mare shot, and he was approached on behalf of Mr. Arthur Young, whose name was connected with the shooting of the mare, to arrange a settlement. He agreed to take $225 cash, but, as Young could not provide all cash, he agreed to accept cut sheaves at an agreed price for part of the money, which cut sheaves were duly delivered. The Crown contended that the price was exorbitant on the cut sheaves away below their value. The accused pleaded that Young made the first advances to settlement to prevent, if possible, prosecution; that Davis wanted money, not cut sheaves, and wanted Young to sell the cut sheaves himself and get the money to pay Davis; and that it was only after Young had failed to sell the sheaves that Davis took them on the value of the mare. Mr. Allen, J.P., deposed that he had not pressed a settlement, as Young had stated. The case was dismissed. Mr. Quigg and Mr. Russell for the Crown, Mr. McKinley Cameron, Calgary, for the accused.

Rex v. Wright. Charge of indecent assault against Mr. R. O. Wright, of Leslieville, laid by Mrs. John Fuller. Mrs Fuller deposed to suggestive language and familiarity of accused towards her, and the passing of a picture postcard, in which latter the judge saw nothing evil. Mr. Wright denied the statements made by Mrs. Fuller, and Mr. W. L. McKinnon deposed to a conversation and drinking of 2 per cent between the Fuller and Wright in the evening after the alleged assault, which gave support to Mr. Wright's case. The charge was dismissed. Mr. Quigg and Mr. Russell for the Crown, Mr. Payne for accused.

GENERAL SIR SAM STEELE DEAD

ORGANIZED THE R.N.W.M.P. PURSUIT AND CAPTURE OF CHARCOAL, A NOTED INDIAN DESPERADO.

Supt. T. A. Wroughton, of the Royal North West Mounted Police, received a letter only a few days ago from General Sir Sam Steele, whose death has now been reported from England. The general stated in this letter that he expected to be in Edmonton next July, in the course of a tour through Western Canada for a British commercial undertaking, of which he had been appointed Canadian director. He referred also to his illness, which had arisen from an attack of Spanish influenza, with complications, and the inference is that to this cause was due his sudden death. At the time of writing, Jan. 2, he was expecting, however, to be up and about within a few days' time.

COMMANDED AT MACLEOD.

The late general had many connections with Alberta, and Supt. Wroughton's associations with him date from the time when he went to Macleod as an inspector under General Steele, who was then commanding officer of D and H divisions of the R.N.W.M.P. The general joined the police force in 1873 as sergeant major, and Col. A. H. Greisbach was at that time also a regimental sergeant major.

General Steele's twelve years' command at Macleod came in between an expedition to the Kootenay district, which he headed, at the request of the British Columbia authorities, for the purpose of restoring order, and a commission to the Yukon. He was in the north as commandant of the police during the famous Klondike stampede in 1898.

They were striking days in southern Alberta, as Supt. Wroughton recalls them, and General Steele took a foremost part in keeping the country quiet and law abiding. The greatest trouble was from the Indians, and several uprisings were quelled with the aid of the mounted police. One of the liveliest incidents which Supt. Wroughton recalls was the pursuit and capture of Charcoal, the notorious Indian desperado, who murdered another Indian chief, and, before he was caught, killed a policeman also. It took six weeks of incessant chasing over the bad prairie to locate the criminal, for he was an adept at evading his pursuers, but he was finally run down in the Pincher Creek district. General Steele organized the pursuit, and saw it through to a successful issue.

There was difficulty also in those days with liquor smugglers, who operated along the Montana border, and constant vigilance was necessary to keep them back.

A THOROUGH SOLDIER.

Supt. Wroughton's opinion of the late general is that he was one of Canada's best soldiers.

"He had the respect and confidence of all his men, and he had also a keen appreciation of the requirements of good soldiering. As a disciplinarian he was one of the strictest I have ever known, but he made it a point always to discipline himself as well as his men. His experience was a wide and varied one, but so far as Alberta is concerned, at any rate, he made his mark during the time of the Canadian Pacific railway construction across the prairie, when he was indefatigable in his efforts to preserve law and order. Many times he was thanked for his services."

General Steele had further associations with Alberta through his marriage to Miss Marie Elizabeth Harwood, a sister of Col. R. deL. Harwood and Dr. A. C. deL. Harwood. Mrs. W. F. W. Carstairs, of Edmonton, is an aunt of Lady Steele.

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED OVER 100 YEARS

Collections for Farmers

Farmers, who wish to receive prompt returns on shipments of Cattle, Grain, Fruit and Dairy Products, should draw on the consignee through this bank.

A Bank of Montreal Draft is presented promptly and remitted immediately on collection at lowest rates.

WINNIPEG BRANCH

C. C. Gamble, Manager, Red Deer Branch.

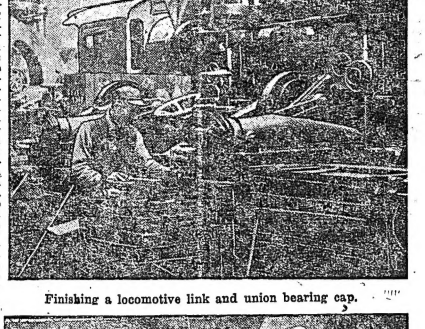
Training Disabled Soldiers

ABOUT 18 months ago it first became possible for a returned soldier, who had been so disabled by service that it was impossible for him to resume his former civil occupation, to take a course of training under government supervision and pay, which fitted him for some new occupation, the pursuit of which would not be prevented by his disability. In other words, his case was carefully considered, his disability taken into account, and his training arranged so that in his new occupation he could develop 100% efficiency. As an example take a machinist who had lost a leg; obviously his disability was such that he could not resume that occupation. He had knowledge of blue prints and drawing and some latent ability in a drawing line. He was passed for a course as a mechanical draughtsman. At the termination of his course he was employed at a wage nearly equal to his wage as a machinist. The loss of a leg was no handicap as his new occupation did not call for any moving around. Thus this man seriously handicapped as a machinist, was enabled to overcome his handicap and compete successfully with any other draughtsman.

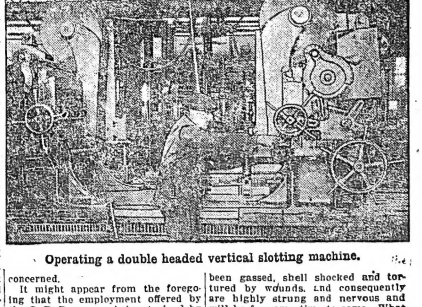
Owing to the increasing number of different trades and occupations in which it was necessary to train such men it became imperative that training places should be found. Obviously if a man was to be trained for a position in a machine shop, the place to train him was right in the particular machine shop in which he would eventually be employed. This resulted in the institution of industrial surveys. One of the first industries in Montreal to be surveyed was the Angus Shops (Canadian Pacific Railway). It can readily be understood that these shops, employing thousands of skilled men, in practically all kinds of mechanical work, offered great opportunities for the training of disabled men. The above mentioned industrial survey consisted of a detailed report on every position in the Angus Shops; it showed among other things the exact nature of the work done and what disabilities would hinder a man from doing the work. This survey was a guide to the District Vocational Officer, as a reference it showed immediately what mechanical work a disabled man would be physically able to do without being troubled by his disability.

From the outset every official of the C. P. R. who was approached expressed great interest in the work, and by co-operation rendered most material assistance in the re-instating of disabled soldiers in civilian occupations.

The general scheme of training adopted by the Invalided Soldiers' Commission is to give any man taking a machine shop training about three-quarters of the course in the machine shop at McGill University, then place him out with an industry such as the Angus Shops to finish that course and gain the necessary practical experience. During the time that the man is taking this training, he is drawing full pay and allowances from the Invalided Soldiers' Commission so the firm with which he is working is not called on to pay him anything. In this way the man becomes accustomed to his work in a place where he will probably be employed at the termination of his course, and the employer, having had the man under him for some time, knows something about his work. This method generally results in disabled men being absorbed into the industries for which they have been trained with no gap between termination of course and employment and is thus satisfactory to all concerned.



Finishing a locomotive link and union bearing cap.



Operating a double headed vertical slotting machine.

It might appear from the foregoing that the employment offered by the C. P. R. to men being trained by the Invalided Soldiers' Commission is confined to positions in the Angus Shops. Such however is not the case. Every department has taken on men, clerks, draughtsmen, telegraphers.

In some industries there has been a tendency to fight shy of the returned men, the reason stated being his inability and apparent lack of power of concentration on his work. Not so with the C. P. R. Every consideration is shown the returned man and every possible allowance is made which will assist him in re-establishing himself in civil life. The attitude taken by the higher officials of the C. P. R. in regard to disabled soldier students is mirrored in the following letter of instructions issued to foremen:—

THE RETURNED SOLDIER AS AN EMPLOYEE.

How do you treat a returned soldier working under you? Do you consider him as an ordinary workman, let him shift for himself and look on his mistakes only as you would an ordinary employee? If so, you are assuming that he is in all respects just a normal man and should be able to do the same work as quickly and as well as the average employee. If you do, you are wrong.

Many returned soldiers' constitutions are broken down. They have been gassed, shell shocked and tortured by wounds, and consequently are highly strung and nervous and will be for some time to come. What they make of themselves depends on you. If one of these men make a mistake and is roughly reprimanded, he is likely to shake like a leaf, get excited, etc., and be very difficult to make anything of; this is wrong. The greatest tact, care and attention that you can give these men in helping them to become useful employees is what the Company expects, and, moreover, you owe it to them.

There are bound to be some exceptions and some men will fail to make good. The success or failure of the majority, however, depends on you, and it is your privilege to help your country in this national crisis by endeavoring to make useful citizens out of the nerve-shattered men that are commencing to come back to us from the front.

Is further proof of the interest of the C. P. R. necessary? No!

Now for results. Of the first hundred men to complete Industrial Reeducational Courses in this unit, ten were employed by the C. P. R. on the termination of their courses. Up to date, about two hundred men have completed courses and now many of these men are employed by the C. P. R., i. e.: These men have taken courses in no less than 12 different trades, so it is obvious that the C. P. R. is assisting splendidly.

ROUMANIA AGREES WITH CONFERENCE.

Paris, Jan. 31.—Roumania has complied with the wishes of the peace conference regarding extensions of territorial occupations by withdrawing from a part of Bukowina, adjacent to Roumanian territory, says a dispatch from the Petit Parisien, from Czernowitch. The Roumanians, the dispatch says, have retired behind the line of delimination.

RED CROSS STAFF GOES TO BALKANS.

Paris, Jan. 31.—To meet the immediate needs of war-stricken Balkan countries where there is greater distress probably than in any other part of Europe, except Poland, the American Red Cross has dispatched toward the Balkans commissions that include staffs which worked during hostilities in France and Italy. It is hoped to save thousands of lives before next harvest.

APPROVE NAVAL PROGRAMME.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Unanimous approval of the administration's new three-year naval programme, with the number of capital ships reduced from sixteen to ten because of the differences among experts over the value of battle cruisers, was voted today by the house naval committee.

BEAUTIFUL

Bedroom Suites

We unloaded a car last week of Bedroom and Dining Room Suites that we think for style and beauty excel anything we have had before

"OLD IVORY" ENAMEL BEDROOM SUITE

Dresser has two large and two small drawers, large plate mirror 24x30 inches; size of case is 42x21. Price **$45.00**

Dressing Table, has the three mirrors and is a nice size. Price **$33.00**

Bed to match is a beautiful design. Price **$35.00**

Come in and see this beautiful Suite

ROOM SUITE WALNUT DINING "Queen Anne"

Buffet, has two small and one large drawer and two cupboards, size of case 52x23 inches; full size plate mirror. Price **$65.00**

China Cabinet, is 42 inches wide. Price **$50.00**

Extension Table has five legs and extends to six feet. Price **$48.00**

Chairs: five small and one large with slip seats in leather. Price **$65.00**

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E. G. JOHNS & Co.

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RED DEER ALBERTA

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JNO. A. CARSWELL, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1919

TAXES.

There is an old saying that we always have with us death and the taxes. The city council are wrestling with the problem of taxes at the present time, and there is a disposition on the part of some of the members to put up the rate until it will be sufficient to meet all the requirements of the municipality for the present year. Last year, the rate was 25 mills on the dollar. This year the assessment has been reduced a little, so that the mill rate will naturally have to be a little higher, especially as the council has increased the salaries which were voluntarily reduced during the war. The Townsite people are in arrears about thirty thousand dollars. If this amount were paid the city would be on easy street. It seems to us a mistake to ask citizens who have already paid their taxes so well, to make up this deficiency at once. It is the duty of the council to devise some means of spreading these arrears over a period of years, so that it will not be a hardship on the willing ones, who, we feel assured, will strongly resent an increase of taxes to forty or fifty mills. The council are wrestling with the problem as never before in the history of the city. More meetings have been held and sessions are longer, still no decision has been arrived at. It is also considered advisable to increase the business tax from 8 per cent. to 12 per cent, but no action has been taken as yet, and there is rather a strong objection to this in the council. But citizens must be prepared for an increase of taxes, and we hope the council will be able to make the increase as small as possible, otherwise the council will defeat the very thing they wish to accomplish, as ratepayers will be unable to pay the increase, and they will be so discouraged that they will not pay at all.

THAT LETHBRIGE RESOLUTION

Considerable controversy has taken place over the resolution passed at the G.W.V. Association convention at Lethbridge regarding the Red Deer Post Office, and an effort is being made in some quarters to blame the Red Deer Association for the resolution. Red Deer's delegate to the convention did not introduce the resolution, nor was he even aware that it was being introduced, and he was not consulted in any way with regard to it. Therefore no blame can be attached to Red Deer association in any way with regard to it.

UNFIT SEED PROHIBITED.

Regulations are now in force which prohibit the importation into Canada, in lots of ten pounds or more, of unfit seed of clovers, grasses, vetches, rape, other forage plants, field roots and garden vegetables.

Unfit seed is described in Pamphlet S-12 of the Seed Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa and obtainable from the Publications Branch, as that which does not comply with the Seed Control Act requirements respecting the sale of seed in Canada, or if it has been refused admittance into any country on account of low vitality.

The regulations governing this matter are fully described in this pamphlet which shows that unfit seed that has arrived in Canada shall be deported under Customs supervision. Penalties are attached to infractions of the law in this regard.

CANADA'S TRADE COMMISSION IS HIGHLY PRAISED

MANUFACTURERS ARE INVITED TO SEND PRICES AND SAMPLES TO LONDON.

London, Jan. 31.—The Times and Daily Mail today contain appreciative articles concerning the Canadian trade mission, which is now established here under Lloyd Harris.

"Canadian manufacturers," says the Times, "have been invited to send to London representatives with full information concerning the production and prices, with samples. These men will be enabled to get in touch with governments of different European countries and with individuals.

"The British manufacturers may also claim the help of the mission. It must not be supposed, however, that the mission is a kind of elaborate commercial traveler. It is rather an attempt to bring two portions of the empire into closer realization of their material wealth and mutual commercial benefit. The general message of the mission is that Canada having demonstrated in critical days her industrial and commercial qualities, now seeks a fair field and no favor. This Canada lays stress upon."

WILSON WONT BE A PARTY TO DIVISION OF ENEMY COLONIES

Paris, Jan. 31.—The crisis in the peace negotiations over the disposition to be made of Germany's colonies seems to have passed, momentarily at least. It is too early to say that President Wilson's view has prevailed in its entirety, but in American quarters there is confidence that a compromise plan, which has been accepted in principle, will be worked out with details which will be acceptable to the American viewpoint.

When the supreme council of the peace conference meets today it will have before it the very plain statement made by President Wilson at Wednesday's session. So particular was Mr. Wilson to have an exact record of what he had said that soon after entering the meeting he summoned one of his personal stenographers and kept him at his side during the session.

What he said did not appear in the official communique, nor has it been disclosed with any official authority, but it may be stated that it was a very clear re-affirmation of the principles of which the president had previously contended. In phrases stripped of diplomatic necessities it is understood, Mr. Wilson told the members of the supreme council he would not be a party to a division of Germany's colonial possessions among the powers which now hold them, and then become party to a league of nations which, in effect, would guarantee their title. There are inferences that the president even referred to a piece of "loot."

The result of the past two days of discussion on the colonial question, in the opinion of many Americans here, has been to clear the atmosphere generally and to force a clear definition of the aims on all sides.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

The thirteenth Annual Convention of the Alberta Social Service League has been called to meet in the City of Calgary on February 17, 18 and 19 in the First Baptist Church. The convention will be a very important one dealing with such subjects as the Liquor Act, its enforcement and amendments, Child Welfare, Venereal Diseases, Social Reconstruction, Prison Reform and many other similar matters. The Rev. Dr. Shearer, of Toronto, General Secretary of the Social Service Council of Canada, and Dr. Clarence M. Hincks, Toronto, Secretary National Committee on Mental Hygiene, will be present at the Convention and give addresses, together with many other local speakers. The Convention will be a very important one and promises to be largely attended.

SMALL AMOUNTS OF MONEY SAVED DAILY INCREASE RAPIDLY

TEN CENTS A DAY RUNS INTO SURPRISING TOTAL IN TEN YEARS

The Canadian War Savings plan, which makes saving both easy and profitable, is doing much to teach the public what can be done by putting away small sums of money.

On this subject the Saturday Evening Post says: "Take ten cents a day, which means a deposit of three dollars every month. In ten years you will have saved $365, which will have earned $80.36 interest, making a total of $445.36. This is the result of simply saving a single ten-cent piece per day. As you increase the sum saved each day the value of the steady saving is only strongly impressed. Fifteen cents a day, or four dollars and a half saved each month and compounded will amount to $668.18 in ten years. Of this sum $120 is interest earned. Twenty cents a day or six dollars a month will amount to $890.99, of which $160.99 is interest. These sums saved would scarcely be missed from the purse of the average man. If you are able to put aside twenty-five cents a day or seven dollars and a half a month, at the end of ten years you will find $1,113.75 to your credit. If you are able to make the daily saving thirty cents or nine dollars a month you will be worth $1,336.59. Forty cents a day or twelve dollars a month will roll up the tidy sum of $1,782.16, of which $322.16 is interest; while fifty cents a day or fifteen dollars a month will amount to $2,227.73, of which $402.73 is interest. Hence it is much to your profit to "despise not" the saving of small sums.

Now let us see what the systematic or rather progressive saving of one dollar a week can do. In one year the fifty-two dollars saved will earn at four per cent, seventy-eight cents in interest, making a working principal of $52.78 at the start of the second year. At the close of the second you will have $107.67; at the end of the fifth year $285.86; at the close of the tenth year $633.65. In fifteen years this steady saving of a dollar a week would show a total result of $1,056.79. At four per cent this alone would yield a return of $42.27. At the end of twenty years this kind of saving would total $1,571.59, while the first quarter century would find you worth $2,197.92. This sum, if you then stopped saving, at four per cent would earn $87.91 a year. If you kept up the saving of a dollar each week for fifty years you would accumulate $8,057.16.

MEMORIAL CHURCH AT ROCKY MOUNTAIN HOUSE

A public meeting was held on January 28th to consider the question of a Church Building for the Village of Rocky Mountain House. The meeting was well attended and the following business was transacted.

The Rev. W. Shearer was nominated chairman for the evening, and after the opening remarks explaining the need of a place of worship at Rocky Mountain House, the following resolution was passed.

It is hereby resolved that this gathering of the citizens of Rocky Mountain House agree that the time has come for the erection of a church building suitable for a place of worship for all religious denominations.

Resolved that the following committee be appointed to select a suitable site for a church:

Mrs. Killick, Mr. Stanley Wilson, Mr. E. T. Dell and Mr. J. Bertrand.

The question of a building was next discussed and the chairman suggested the size of 24 x 38 with a full cement basement, which could be used for Sunday school, socials, and as a club room for the young people. He also suggested that the effort should be recognized as a Memorial to those who enlisted from this district and gave their services to the Empire.

Committees were also appointed to have charge of the building and financial arrangements, with Fred W. Towler as secretary, pro tem.

CANADIAN IDEALS ARE COMMUNICATED TO FOREIGN BORN.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 31.—A Canadian viewpoint and Canadian ideals are being communicated to the foreign born people of Manitoba by the teachers through the children, declared Hon. Mr. Thornton, minister of education, in the legislature yesterday afternoon. "We do not wish anyone to come into this country," he said, "to make Canada his home unless he comes with the right spirit and intends to become 100 per cent Canadian. No one should get the rights and privileges of citizenship unless he is willing to accept the full burdens and duties that go with them."

Lieut. J. W. Wilton called attention to a news item, which he said he could not believe was true, that the German language is being used in certain schools in the province. Dr. Thornton denied that German was being taught in any of the public schools with the knowledge and consent of the department. If any unauthorized text books are being used the matter will be dealt with thoroughly and promptly.

In addition to debate on the address a number of bills were advanced to a second reading stage.

TO DISCUSS ABOLITION OF SUBMARINES

LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMMITTEE MAY DECIDE ON DRASTIC MEASURE.

London, Feb. 1.—The abolition of submarines as warships may be decided upon by the League of Nations committee during the coming week, according to the Paris correspondent of the Mail. It is said that this was one of several understandings which were reached during the conference on Friday between President Wilson and Col. House, Gen. Smuts and Lord Robert Cecil, and will probably be proposed among the first planks of the platform at the sessions this week, during which it is hoped the league's constitution may be definitely formed.

British and American delegates, representing the biggest naval powers, are said to have sounded all naval opinion on this point. It was suggested by some that the submarine might be used defensively within the three-mile limit of territorial waters, but the overwhelming sentiment was that the U-boat must be abolished outright.

"After scrapping the submarine," the correspondent says, "it is understood that recommendations will be made that the economic weapon take the place of all other weapons in future wars. Respecting disarmament the league will endeavor to work out a scheme by which the armaments of all nations will be gradually curtailed to a point decided upon as being necessary for defense. The league will try to arrange this early enough to insure that the actual savings thus gained will pay the interest on the world's war debt."

AS TO THE CROW.

This came in yesterday's mail.

Mister Editor,—For why this country no make everybody killa de crow? This bad bird he eat alla de eggs of other good birds that eat de insect, he eata de young chicken of the prairie, he eata the young chicken of the farmer, he doa much destruct in the garden and in the field he eata de young corn and also the pea; he watcha de wild duck lay de egg, and after a while the old duck she go for water and he eata alla de egg.

Now mister, this is verra bad and the government must pay de bountee about for ten cents and also crow egg five cents, then the crow he go away and git smaller flock all the time; few years ago very few crow, now big lot of crow and other bird not vera much. This is too bad cause little bird eat insect and grub and make the sweet music; prairie chicken he stay around all winter make things not so lonesome.

Everybodie here he shoota de crow but not very much; it is too expensive, but give to us ten cents or five cents for cartridges then we kill very many crow all the summer after the spring work we hunt the crow. It will be very good. Thank you mister. — JOE ROSSI. — Winnipeg Free Press.

FARM TRACTORS ARE ON THE FREE LIST.

Of others.

MANUFACTURERS' PROBLEMS

"How can the commercial interests make plans to provide employment if they fear that the ground may suddenly shift beneath their feet?"

Boots were originally placed on the free list for one year dating from Feb. 7, 1918. By further orders-in-council the period in which remission and refund of duty are authorized is now extended as indicated.

An additional order has been passed, granting a drawback of 99 per cent of the duty paid on imported materials used after the 7th day of February, 1919, in the manufacture of gas or gasoline traction engines for farm purposes and repairs therefore designed to be combined with automobiles in Canada for use as traction engines for farm purposes. It is understood that the number of these engines imported for farm purposes amounts to several thousands per annum, while the quantity manufactured in Canada each year has been less than five per cent of importation.

PREMIER NORRIS ENDORSES POLICY OF NATIONAL THRIFT.

Premier Norris of Manitoba has been quick to realise the benefits resulting from the preaching of thrift and of saving by War Savings Plan. His opinion is set forth in a brief but pointed manner in the following:

"I desire to say that the proposed system of saving by the sale of Thrift Stamps is certainly most commendable. It will not only encourage thrift and saving among children, but will impress, to a certain extent, business methods upon their minds. Apart from this, it will also raise a large amount for the benefit of the Dominion. It is an excellent idea, and should be encouraged.

AXEL STEILSTAD CUT IN TWO BY RAILROAD TRAIN.

The body of Axel Steilstad, recently acquitted at Edmonton on a charge of shooting with intent, was picked up, 26 miles south of Peace River on Tuesday. The unfortunate man had been cut in two by Friday's train, and the body was frozen stiff.

Steilstad was a Norwegian, thirty four years of age, and was tried here last week on a charge of shooting Hans Munn. He was acquitted by Justice Scott on the grounds of self-defense. He had a homestead near Bluesky and a passport to leave Canada was found on his body.

STEAMER BALTIC SAILS FOR HOME.

Ottawa, Jan. 31.—The liner Baltic with 2,191 Canadian soldiers on board, sailed from a British port, probably Liverpool, on January 29. She will dock at Halifax in about a week. Western classification by military districts is as follows:

Winnipeg: Three officers and 464 other ranks.

Vancouver: Six officers and eight cadets.

Calgary: Three cadets and 207 other ranks.

—:o:—

2,222 ALIENS INTERNED.

A report from the director of the internment operations, Ottawa, shows that there are at the various camps throughout Canada, 2,222 enemy aliens, of whom 1,702 are Germans and the remaining 520 Austrian and other enemy nationalities. Practically all of them belong to the laboring class. Of the 1,700 Germans, 800 were transferred from the West Indies and are held at the request of the British government.

Unreserved Cash Sale of

FURNITURE

Having been favored with instructions from Mr. A. FYFE, who is leaving the Country, I will sell by Public Auction at his residence, 54, POPLAR STREET, RED DEER, his entire Household Furniture, etc., commencing at 2.30 sharp, on

SATURDAY, FEB. 8th.,

Mission Dining Set, consisting of Buffet with bevelled mirror, Round Extension Table, Set of Diners with Leather Seats; Linoleum, 10½ x 10½; Handsome Mission Oak Clock; Four Heavy Brass Rods; Pair Green Portiere Curtains; Pedestal Table, This set is first class furniture, chairs have leather seats; Large Grass Rocker; Jardiniere Stand; Mahogany Rocker; Mission Parlor Table; Grass Rocker; Plants; Singer Sewing Machine, six drawers, in first class condition; Heavy Brass Bed; 4-6 Coil Spring and Ostermoor Mattress; Very Fine Mahogany Dresser with Large Oval Mirror; Cane Chair; Mahogany Stand; Rug, 9 x 6½; Rayo Lamp; Camp Bed; Curtain Stretchers; Bath Room Fixtures; Nickle Plated Towel Rail; Canada Moffat Range, 6 hole with waterfront; Oak Arm Rocker; Three Kitchen Chairs; Step Ladder; Kitchen Cabinet, with leaded top, including extras; Set of Asbestos Irons; Electric Iron; Coffee Percolator; Copper Kettle and Tea Pots; Washing Machine; Wringer; Coal Scuttle; Clothes Basket; Bread Mixer; Cedar Mop; Large Floor Broom; a large assortment of Fruit, Jam and Pickles in sealers; Refrigerator; 100ft. Garden Hose; Lawn Mower; Copper Bottom Boiler; Wash Tubs; Garden Tools; Watering Can; 5-gal. oil can; Grass Scythe; Shoemakers Outfit; about 8 bushels of excellent potatoes; Dishes, Crockery, Pans, Kitchen Scales, etc.

One pair Blankets, White, 8 lbs.; One pair Grey Blankets; Flat Office Desk; and sundry small articles.

On view day previous and morning of sale.

N. WHITE, AUCTIONEER,
RED DEER.

THREE SIGNIFICANT POINTS ABOUT ALBERTA MUNICIPAL HAIL INSURANCE which should secure YOUR VOTE

THE LIBERAL WITHDRAWAL CLAUSES. Any crop may be withdrawn entirely from the operation of the Act by giving notice to the Secretary-Treasurer before 15th June. Crop destroyed by any other cause than hail may be withdrawn up to 20th July and a proportionate refund of premium will be allowed.

EASY PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS. Premiums are payable in or before 15th December without interest. This gives you insurance on CREDIT terms at a CASH price.

THE CHEAPEST SAFE PLAN of Hail Insurance yet devised. It is not only a distinct asset to the individual but to the community as a whole....Moreover, the cost is so low that it does not prohibit any farmer from carrying additional insurance elsewhere.

For further information see your Secretary-Treasurer, or write

THE HAIL INSURANCE BOARD
EDMONTON ALBERTA

$5.00 for $4.00

And Every Dollar Worth More.

W-S-S

Small savings now share in the high interest on Government Securities.

War-Savings Stamps

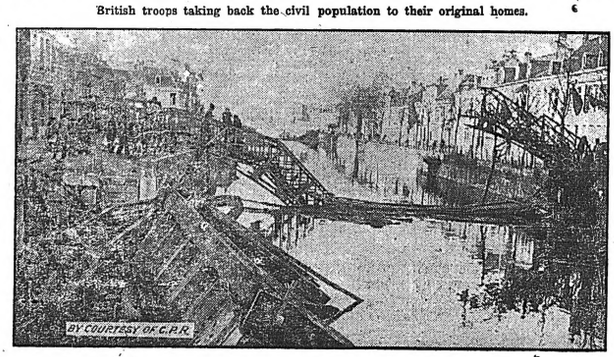
Cost $4.00 this month Redeemed in 1924 for $5.00. Sold at Money-Order Post Offices, Banks, and wherever the Triangle and Beaver sign is displayed.

24

Evacuation Scenes in France

BY COURTESY OF C.P.R.

British troops taking back the civil population to their original homes.



BY COURTESY OF C.P.R.

The River Scheldt and broken bridge at Tournai.

CANADA FOOD BOARD License No. 8-7160

ORDER by MAIL PROMPT AND RELIABLE SERVICE

"It Pays to Pay Cash"
The W. E. LORD CO. LTD. RED DEER, ALBERTA. AT LORD'S.

160 BOOTS AND SHOES, Trunks, CLOTHING and Furnishings
161 DRY GOODS, Smallwares, Fancy Goods and Novelties
162 READY-TO-WEAR, Corsets MILLINERY, Furs.
163 HARDWARE, Auto Supplies,
164 TINSHOP, Heating, Plumbing,
165 GROCERIES, Flour and Feed,
166 OFFICE, General Enquiry,
167 W. E. LORD,—Office.

REMNANT SALE WEEK

OFFERING SAVINGS ON SEASONABLE MERCHANDISE

REMNANT SALE
Ladies Ready-to-wear Section

We have a number of **Ladies' Suits** in sizes 36 and 38 only, for clearance at very substantial reductions in order to make room for new goods coming in:

All wool Navy Gaberdine

A handsome Suit is of all-wool Navy Gaberdine in military style, trimmed with silk military braid and braid covered buttons; coat is richly lined with heavy satin; size 36. Regular $45.00.
Remnant Sale Price **$28.75**

Ladies' Cheviot Serge Suit

Regular $25.00, Remnant Sale $16.95

This suit is of fine all-wool Navy Cheviot Serge, neat tailored style with belt; size 36. Regular $25.00. **Remnant Sale $16.95**

Ladies' Navy Serge Suit

.. Regular $19.75, Remnant Sale Price $12.95

Here is a neat model for a small woman or miss in sizes 18. It is of fine quality all-wool serge, neatly tailored, coat is lined with heavy black satin. Regular $19.75, **Remnant Sale Price $12.95**
Another Stylish Suit is of fine all-wool Black Serge, in neat plain tailored effect, coat is lined with satin; size 38. Regular $25.00.
Remnant Sale Price **$14.95**

Women's Serge Skirts

Regular $7.00, $8.00 and $8.50 for $4.95

Only three of these, and all in sizes 23; in Navy, Black and Dark Grey stripe effect. **Remnant Sale Price** **$4.95**

Women's America's Beauty Patent Lace Boots

Regular $6.00, Remnant Sale $4.50

Stylish patent leather boots with white cloth tops, plain toe, light weight sewed soles and Cuban heels; all sizes.
Remnant Sale **$4.50**

Women's "Smardon" Patent Button Boots

Regular $6.50, Remnant Sale $3.98

Women's fine quality patent leather boots with fine black cloth tops, button style, Cuban heels and medium recede toe; all sizes. Regular $6.50.
Remnant Sale **$3.98**

Men's "Gripsole" Rubbers

Remnant Sale 50c pair

There is about 20 pairs of these rubbers, they are in light weight with self-acting heels; sizes 7½, 8, 8½, 9, 9½.
Remnant Sale Price, per pair **50c**

Velvet Corduroy

Regular $1.00 for 79c per yard

In medium cords, rich lustrous finish, suitable for coats, dresses, skirts and for children's wear; in shades of Brown, Navy, Saxe, Taupe, Fawn, Gree nand Black. Regular $1.00 per yard for.... **79c**

Special in Horrockses' Sheeting at $1.15

Here is a real bargain in this well-known make of Sheeting, made from fine strong yarns, in pure white bleach and entirely free from dressing; 2 yards wide, per yard. **Remnant Sale Price $1.15**

Pair of Wool and a Pair of Canvas Pull-over Mitts 32c

You will find these handy for carrying wood, and for many odd chores about the house or farm; only a few pairs left.
Rmenant Sale Price **32c**

Men's Wool Mitts

SPECIAL 37½c. PER PAIR

A good wool mitt to wear under a leather pull-over, in Black or Grey; per pair **37½c**

Boys' and Girls' Hose

In medium weight 2 and 1 rib knitted, from good strong yarns, in cotton and wool mixture, full fashioned, in size 9 only, Regular 45c. **Sale Price** **35c**

Boys' Wool Stockings

Regular 65c at 48c

Boys' Heavy all-wool Worsted Stockings, 2 and 1 rib, extra good length; all sizes. **Remnant Sale Price** **48c**

Wool Eiderdown Kimona Cloth

Regular $3.35 for $2.65

Lovely fleecy wool Eiderdown cloth, suitable for dressing gowns, kimonas, etc., in shades of Pale Blue or Grey; 54 inches wide.
Remnant Sale Price **$2.65**

Eiderdown Kimona Cloth

Regular $2.00, Remnant Sale Price $1.65

This is a very fine cloth suitable for Kimonas and Dressing Gowns, in shades of Saxe and White, 54 inches wide. **$1.65**

Men's Tan Elk Boots

Regular $5.00, Remnant Sale $2.98

For men wearing sizes 10 and 11, this offers a splendid chance of securing their footwear at less than the manufacturers' cost; they are in good weight American Elk with heavy double sole sewed and rivitted, bellows tongue, a good work boot that will give excellent wear. Regular $5.00. **Remnant Sale** **$2.98**

Misses' Skating Boots

Regular $3.65, Remnant Sale Price $2.75

Skating boots for the girls wearing sizes 11, 11½, 12, 13 and1; they are made from a fine grade black box kip leather, well lined and reinforced. Regular $3.65. **Remnant Sale** **$2.75**

Men's Black Cashmere Hose

Remnant Sale 39c pair

Fine Black Wool Cashmere Hose, seamless toe and heels; sizes 10, 10½, 11. **Sale, per pair** **39c**

Men's Sweater Coats

Remnant Sale $1.95

Men's Good Heavy Sweater Coats in plain and fancy knitted, have shawl collar, colors Grey and Fawn; sizes 38, 40, 42.
Remnant Sale Price **$1.95**

Men's Fine Dress Shirts

Regular $1.75, Remnant Sale $1.39

"Arrow" and "W.G.R." make in assorted fancy stripes, have double French cuffs, coat style; in all sizes 14 to 17. **Remnant Sale Price** **$1.39**

Men's Fine Shirts

Remnant Sale Price 79c

These shirts are made from nice quality shirting in neat stripe designs, have separate lounge collars and double French cuffs; sizes 14, 14½, 15 and 15½ only
Remnant Sale Price **79c**

Men's Striped Overalls

Remnant Sale Price $1.65 pair

Here is a bargain in Overalls, made from striped cloth, made on good roomy patterns with elastic suspenders, have two large top pockets, two hip pockets and combination watch and pencil bocket; sizes are mostly 40, 42 and 44. **Remnant Sale** **$1.65**

Men's Invictus Shoes

Regular $10.00, Remnant Sale $5.98

Only a few pairs of this celebrated make left; the leathers are in patent and gunmetal leathers, button and lace styles, the sizes are mostly 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 8, 9 and 10. **Remnant Sale Price** **$5.98**

Boys' Ties

Regular 35c., Remnant Sale Price 25c

Here is a chance for the boy to get a nice tie at a saving; four-in-hand style, in a large variety of colors and patterns. **Remnant Sale Price** **25c**

Grocery Department

Sunkist Oranges, per doz.	40c, 55c and 70c
Bananas, per lb	15c
Grapefruit, fine and large, each	15c
Celery, per lb	15c
Apples, eating, per lb	10c
Apples, cooking, per 3lb	25c
Salmon, per tin	25c, 35c, 40c and 45c
Kippered Herrings, per tin	25c
Pilchards, per tin	30c
Striped Sardines, per tin	20c
Brunswick Sardines, per tin	10c
Mustard Sardines, per tin	15c
Libby's Pineapple,	20c, 30c and 35c
Libby's Plum, Peach and Pears, per tin	20c
Eagle Brand Blueberries	20c
Assorted Jams, 4lb tins	$1.15
Evaporated Loganberries, per pkt.	40c

THIS WEEK'S SPECIALS

Buckwheat Flour, Reg. 20c for	15c
Hominy Grits, Reg. 20c	2 for 25c
Pickled English Walnuts, Reg. 50c for	40c
Dyson's Mustard Pickles, Reg. 50c for	40c
Cowan's Cocoa, ½lb tins, Reg. 30 for	25c
Lipton's Instant Cocoa, Reg. 15c,	2 for 25c
Evaporated Cranberries, Reg. 15c for	10c

H. G. STONE

FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER,

GAETZ AVE. SOUTH - - RED DEER

Office Phone 172; Residence 24; Night Calls 24

Secure More Pails of Milk From Your Herd

Royal Purple will increase the flow of milk from 3 to 5 lbs. a day if used according to directions. Mr. Norman C. Charlton, Scott, Sask., says:

"I am from Ontario and fed your Royal Purple Stock Specific when in Brownsville. My cows made the largest average and tested 5 pounds over average at C. M. P., Brownsville. I believe you make the best conditioner on the market."

Royal Purple Stock Specific

The great farm animal conditioner and fattener is used in almost every progressive stock-raiser's stable in Canada. Good for all stock in a run-down condition. Can be used occasionally or all stock will start showing bad after-effects. Royal Purple Stock Specific is purely a digester and blood purifier. It aids digestion to such an extent as to produce the very best results, and obtain the maximum amount of good from the food eaten. It will enable you to fatten your steers and hogs a month earlier, thereby saving a month's feed and labor.

Mr. Malcolm Gray, of Komoka, states:

"In regard to the feeding of Royal Purple Stock Specific, I had two lots of hogs. To the first lot I fed Royal Purple Stock Specific, and when I sold them they averaged 196 lbs. each. On the second lot I did not use Royal Purple Stock Specific, and at the same age they averaged only 150 lbs. each. They were both the same breed and one lot had as good a chance as the other. We have also fed Royal Purple Poultry Specific with excellent results."

Royal Purple Stock Specific is put up in 50c. packages and large $1.50 and $5.00 tins. Secure our products from our dealer in your town. Write for free booklet on how to treat all common diseases of stock and poultry. Tells how to build barn, houses and how to raise calves without milk.

For Sale by JARVIS-GOODEY HARNESS COMPANY

That's What They All Say

"Why, You Get Everything of the Very Best Quality at Lower Prices

WILL YOU—OR WILL YOU NOT

Ever talk to your friends who buy their groceries, fruits and vegetables at the Red Deer Dairy Products Groceteria?

Just ask them and listen to what they say.

You will find they all agree that here they see a splendid display of food, a clean and sanitary store—and to think of buying the highest grade, standard, popular brands of groceries, the finest fruits and vegetables at **such comparatively low prices.**

When **quality** talks every other noise sounds like a whisper. The Red Deer Dairy Products Groceteria gives you **quality** at a **big saving** on every dollar you spend for your table.

Think of being able to walk into this Groceteria—select what you want with your own hands without any interference—a few seconds time to pay for it—and then take your purchases right home with you. You save this money—that's why you are entitled to it.

Red Deer Dairy Products Groceteria

Have You Tried

"THE MYSTIC MIT"

THE MAGIC POT CLOTH

The Great Soap Saver

Makes dish washing easy. Cleans pots, pans and other kitchen utensils without using strong soaps, lye or ammonia. Instantly cleans enamel ware, tin, steel, aluminum. Cleans bath tubs and basins. A new use is found for it every day.

After using rinse the cloth in warm water and hang to dry.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

WATCH FOR OUR BIG STOCK-TAKING SALE

J. C. Brazier

900,000 MEN TO BE KEPT ON DUTY BY GREAT BRITAIN

NEW ARMIES WILL BEGIN FORMING ON FEBRUARY 1— TO PAY MEN BONUSES.

London, Jan. 29.—The regulations governing the armies of occupation are dealt with in an official statement issued tonight by Winston S. Churchill, secretary for war.

The statement says:

"The British military commanders are of opinion that 900,000 men are sufficient for this transition period. All the rest will be demobilized as fast as possible.

"The new armies will begin forming February 1, and will be composed, in the first instance of those who have enlisted since January 1, 1916, and who do not exceed 37 years of age. Volunteers will be accepted for one year's service from among men otherwise entitled to release, while 69 battalions of young soldiers now on home service will be sent immediately to help guard the Rhine bridgeheads and release the older men.

TO GET BONUSES.

"The men of the new armies will be paid bonuses ranging from ten shillings and sixpence per week for privates, to forty-two shillings for colonels, in addition to the ordinary army pay. Leave will be granted on as generous a scale as possible.

"The occupation armies will be the home army, the army of the Rhine, the army of the middle east, a detachment of the far north, and garrisons of the crown colonies and India.

"These arrangements will be seen to be the best devisable for the year 1919. During this year, however, we must re-make the old British regular army so as to provide, on a voluntary basis, overseas garrisons and foreign stations."

In connection with the foregoing, the ministry of labor announces that no further application for release of individual officers or men on pivotal or special grounds can be considered.

RETAIN ONE MAN IN FOUR.

London, Jan. 29.—The British contribution to the Allied armies of occupation in the Rhineland—says the Times in an editorial today, will be less numerically than that of either France or the United States, consideration having been given to the part played in the war by the British navy and the British responsibilities in other parts of the world."

"What we have been asked to do," the paper says, "will not involve the prolonged retention in the army of more than one man in four of those serving at the beginning of November. Enormous quantities of war material are being salvaged and men at home are still required for garrison duty and the maintenance of internal order.

"In Palestine, Mesopotamia, Turkey, etc., we have serious commitments and there are garrisons to be maintained at Gibraltar and Malta and in the crown colonies. In the circumstances, demobilization cannot be carried through thoughtlessly or in a wholesale manner."

J. F. DAY ELECTED VICE-PRES. FAIRS ASSOCIATION

E. L. RICHARDSON, CALGARY, IS NEW PRESIDENT—NEXT CONVENTION TO BE AT EDMONTON

Saskatoon, Jan. 29.—E. L. Richardson, Calgary, was elected president of the Western Canada Fairs Association; R. M. Matheson, K.C., of Brandon, was elected first vice-president; J. F. Day, of Red Deer, second vice-president, and W. J. Stark, of Edmonton, secretary-treasurer, at the meeting held here this afternoon.

The next convention will be held January, 1920, in Edmonton, the convention leaving the date to the executive to decide, but suggesting that the convention be held at least a week earlier than the one this year.

The Johnny J. Jones shows were again awarded the contract for the midway attractions, and E. F. Carruthers, of Chicago, was awarded the contract for the platform attractions. Sousa's Band will be the biggest amusement feature of the fairs, but the other platform attractions, as well as the midway amusements, are expected to be considerably better than the shows given last year.

—:o:—

SIX HOUR DAY FOR ALBERTA MINERS.

Edmonton, Jan. 30.—One day's rest in seven for every worker in Alberta, a forty-four hour week with a compulsory half-holiday, a six hour day for coal miners and an eight-hour day for stationary engineers, the semi-monthly payment of wages to all workers except farm help, and the increase of the minimum wage under the Factory Act to $12 a week were among the changes in legislation asked for by a delegation from the Alberta Federation of Labor which waited on Premier Stewart this morning.

The establishment of a department of labor to be administered by a member of the council, who should hold the portfolio of minister of labor, was also asked for and strongly urged as a step in the best interests, not only of the organized labor trades, but of the general public.

INJURED & 18 MILES FROM DOCTOR

was the predicament Miss Randall, Silver Stream, Sask., found herself in, but Zam-Buk saved her from any serious consequences. Writing of the affair, her mother says:

"I should like to tell you of an incident which proved conclusively the wonderful healing power of Zam-Buk. My daughter was using the washing machine, when she caught her hand in the cog and almost tore the top off her finger. As we live eighteen miles from a doctor, it was necessary I should attend to her hand at once. I got some Zam-Buk (which we always keep handy), put on a liberal dressing and bound up the finger carefully. From that time on, my daughter had no more trouble with the injury. We continued the Zam-Buk treatment, and not only did it prove unnecessary to call in the doctor, but in a wonderfully short time Zam-Buk healed the wound—serious as it was—completely."

Zam-Buk is equally good for burns, eczema, ulcers, cold cracks, skin diseases, blood poisoning and piles. All dealers 50c. box.

Send name of paper and 1c. stamp to Zam-Buk Co., Dupont St., Toronto, and we will send you free trial box.

Zam-Buk

HAYS MUNICIPAL COUNCIL MEETING

The meeting of Hays Municipal Council called for Lousana was held in Delburne on Saturday, January 18, on account of the flu at the former place. The Reeve and Councillors Hampton, Rowland and Brogan were present.

Moved by Hampton "that the minutes of the previous meeting be adopted as read." Carried.

Moved by Brogan "that we leave the matter of componsation in the Herbert road to arbitration, and Mr. Geo. W. Spires be asked to act for the Council." Carried.

Moved by Hampton "that we join the Association of L.I.D.'s and R.M.'s and remit the fee of $10, also send two delegates to the Convention to be held in Calgary on February 5 to 7, and pay their expenses.' Carried.

Moved by Rowland "that the Secretary and Councillor Brogan be the delegates, with Councillor Parries as alternate." Carried.

Mover by Brogan "that as we know of no ratepayer who is unable to provide seed grain for himself, there is no need for a by-law on this matter, but any ratepayer who wishes to buy Government seed grain can get the prices from the Secretary after February 1." Carried.

Moved by Hampton "that we accept Councillor Robinson's resignation with regrets." Carried.

By-law No. 19, relating to the Hail Insurance Act was passed and will be voted on by the ratepayers on February 27.

By-law No. 20, to borrow $5,000 from the Merchants bank to meet immediate needs, was passed.

Moved by Hampton "that the following accounts in connection with the Lousana Hospital be passed and ordered paid: Mrs. T. Laver, washing, $7; H. G. Ancion, milk, $2.50; Roy Kerr, janitor, $16; W. MacLean, medicines, $8.45; Alaska Bedding Co., $192. Carried.

Moved by Brogan "that a survey be asked for between section 16 and 21-36-22, W. 4." Carried.

Moved by Hampton "that N. H. Ettenger be allowed to fence road allowance at S.E. corner of 25 and N.W. 36-38-23, W. 4th, also at N.W. 35 and S.E. 34-38-23, W. 4th, until such time as the same are required for use by us." Carried.

Moved by Hampton "that we now adjourn." Carried.

ALLAN L. McRAE, Reeve.
T. Q. MOORE,
Sec'y-Treas.

SASKATCHEWAN IS AGAIN ASKING FOR RESOURCES

UNION GOVERNMENT CRITICIZED FOR DRAWING EAST INTO CONTROVERSY

Regina, Sask., Jan. 29.—Criticism of the Union government for making the eastern provinces a third party in the negotiations between the western provinces and the federal government for transfer of the natural resources was a feature of the debate on a resolution again urging the federal government to grant Saskatchewan her public domain in the Saskatchewan Assembly on Tuesday.

It was pointed out that the result of allowing the other provinces to enter a discussion in a matter which was no concern of theirs had resulted in a complete abortion of the negotiations conducted at the conference held in Ottawa last fall and accusations were made that this had been done for political purposes.

It was also pointed out that during the debate the demands for a subsidy of the other provinces contingent upon the western provinces being granted their natural resources was tantamount to an admission of the existing inequality between the eastern and western provinces as to their lands into a cash inequity.

The large reservations demanded by the minister of the interior in the event of the requests of the western provinces being acceded to, it was stated by Hon. Charles Dunning, would be tantamount to approximately two-thirds of the wealth of the resources remaining vested in the federal authorities.

When you give your Tea Order, write it down

"BRAID'S BEST TEA"

"Morning, Noon and Night"

If you also use coffee, order

BRAID'S BEST COFFEE 11

RESULTS OF THE RED DEER BONSPEIL

GRAND CHALLENGE

Wellliver White	Wellliver			
		Stephenson		
Stephenson Morrison	Stephenson			
			Stephenson	
Humber Lindsay	Humber			
		Humber		
Dunlop Coote	Coote			
				Plaxton
Beckett Campbell	Campbell			
		Campbell		
Trimble Sky Pilots	Trimble			
			Plaxton	
Plaxton Dixon	Plaxton			
		Plaxton		
Edgar Gooder	Edgar			

Wellliver and Gaetz in extra series

REAL ESTATE

Campbell Coote	Coote			
		Coote		
Dunlop Stephenson	Stephenson			
			Coote	
Wellliver Gooder	Gooder			
		Gooder		
Beckett Edgar	Edgar			
				Sky Pilots
Dixon Plaxton	Dixon			
		Sky Pilots		
Lindsay Sky Pilots	Sky Pilots			
			Sky Pilots	
Humber Trimble	Trimble			
		Morrison, def.		
Morrison White	Morrison			

Campbell and Gaetz in extra series

HOTELKEEPERS

White	Campbell			
		Campbell		
Plaxton Stephenson	Stephenson			
			Campbell	
Beckett Humber	Beckett			
		Trimble		
Trimble Dixon	Trimble			
				Campbell
Gaetz Sky Pilots	Gaetz			
		Gaetz		
Dunlop Wellliver	Wellliver			
			Lindsay	
Morrison Gooder	Gooder			
		Lindsay		
Edgar Lindsay	Lindsay			

Campbell and Coote in extra series

D. E. BLACK

Wellliver Coote	Wellliver			
		Wellliver		
Plaxton Gooder	Plaxton			
			Beckett	
Beckett Stephenson	Beckett			
		Beckett		
Gaetz Sky Pilots	Sky Pilots			
				Morrison
Lindsay Humber	Lindsay			
		Dunlop		
White Dunlop	Dunlop			
			Morrison	
Trimble Campbell	Campbell			
		Morrison		
Morrison Dixon	Morrison			

Wellliver and Edgar in extra series

CONSOLATION

Lindsay Gooder	Lindsay			
		Edgar		
Edgar White	Edgar			
			Edgar	
Dunlop Dixon	Dunlop			
		Plaxton		
Coote Plaxton	Plaxton			
				Edgar, def.
Beckett Sky Pilots	Beckett			
	Gaetz		Gaetz	
Humber Morrison		Humber		Humber

DOMINION HAS 50 AIRPLANES AS A NUCLEUS

PLANT AT CAMP BORDEN AND CAMP AT LONG BRANCH HAVE BEEN TAKEN OVER BY GOVERNMENT.

Ottawa, Jan. 30.—Reports from New York saying that a United States syndicate had purchased all the aircraft plants in Canada, together with their entire equipment, from the imperial munitions board, are characterized in government circles as misleading and incorrect.

On the demobilization of the Royal Flying Corps late in 1918 the imperial munition board placed at the disposal of the Canadian authorities its various plants and equipment with a view to giving it the first choice of those it desired to avail itself of.

CANADA'S CHOICE.

The government, thereupon, intimated that the aerodrome and aeroplane plant at Camp Borden—one of the best and most adequately equipped in the world—together with the training grounds and other property at the camp, would be suitable for the future development of aviation in Canada and the entire equipment was turned over to the Canadian government.

50 AIRPLANES FOR CANADA.

At Camp Borden are 50 airplanes, which also pass into the possession of the government, and which will be used for training purposes in the future.

In addition to the Camp Borden property, plant and equipment, the splendid camp at Long Branch has been taken over by the government from the board. The elaborate buildings on the site are, for the present, being utilized as hospitals for the care of disabled returned soldiers. Later, as may be found advisable, this camp may be devoted to aircraft training.

INADVISABLE PURCHASES.

Purchase by the Dominion of the other plants and camps belonging to the munitions board was considered inadvisable by the authorities here, who are quite alive to the possibilities and desirability of encouraging the development of aerial science in the Dominion. An air board is now in progress of formation, pending the completion of which definite plans as regards both camps are in abeyance. It has already been stated by Sir Joseph Flavelle, chairman of the imperial munitions board, that the syndicate which has purchased the plants and equipment left after the Dominion government has taken what portion of them they desired, is composed of Canadian as well as United States interests, and is not a purely American organization.

PRESIDENT WILSON FEARS JAPANESE.

London, Jan. 30.—In a late edition the Mail prints a report from its correspondent in Paris who writes that the treaties between England and Japan relative to the islands in the northern Pacific, with the Arabs regarding Syria, and the understanding with France as to the future states of Kamerun must be arbitrarily modified if not torn up.

"The Japanese delegates are angry and alarmed, and declare their unalterable determination to claim the islands, as promised," the correspondent says, and adds, "These islands are really the crux of the whole situation."

"The Australians," the correspondent continues, "believes President Wilson's firm stand in the matter is due to his fear that Japanese occupation would impair his prestige in the United States, and that he fears to meet a hostile congress in March if he agrees to the absolute retention of the islands by Japan.

"The Italian delegates frankly avow their claims to Fiume, and insist that the promise of part of the Dalmation coast stipulated in the pact of London must be made good. They declare that President Wilson's attitude regarding Fiume directly contradicts his declaration of the rights of peoples outlined in his 'fourteen points.'"

THIRD CANADIAN DIVISION WILL SAIL FOR HOME IN A MONTH.

Ottawa, Jan. 28.—Confirmation of the statement that the Third Canadian division, the first of the fighting divisions from Canada to be returned home, will probably sail from England about March 1, is contained in a cable from Sir Edward Kemp, overseas minister of militia, received at militia headquarters today. The cable, which bears today's date, also gives the exact location of all the Canadian fighting divisions and proves conclusively that they are now in Belgium and not in Germany.

The First division, it states, is now at Huy, midway between Liege and Namur, where it arrived from the Rhine about ten days ago. The Second division is located at Namur, having reached that place from the Rhine just about the time the cable was dispatched.

The Third division is at Tournai, also in Belgium, and is expected to begin the movement from there to England the second week of February, and from England to Canada about March 1.

The Fourth division is stationed at Nieville, 25 miles south of Brussels. Certain corps troops, such as garrison artillery, cavalry and hospital units, will, the cable states, be moving to England also.

BRUMPTON & GAETZ
LIMITED

Scrims & Cretonnes

Seems to be early to talk about Spring Goods, doesn't it? But we have some lovely new Scrims and Cretonnes and we just can't keep it to ourselves.

BLACK SCRIMS with Pink Roses and Birds, per yard **$1.00**

BLACK AND GREEN SCRIM with Rose colored border, per yard **$1.10**

CROSS BAR SCRIM in Green and Rose, with fruit designs, per yard **90c**

GREEN SCRIM with Brown and Cream flowers, per yard **95c**

TAPESTRY—Two very rich and handsome lines, one comes in a Brown and Green mixture with a flower design, the other in Green with Brown and Fawn. Equally suitable for furniture covering or curtains, per yard ..... **$3.75 and $2.75**

CRETONNES—Some very delicate ones; at least we think they are, and want your judgment of them. **Blue Cretonnes** with Roses and Parrots, yd..... **$1.00**

Delph Blue with foliage in Green and Yellow.... **$1.00**

White, with Delph Blue and Fawn, in fruit and foliage designs, per yard **$1.00**

Fawn with design of Roses and Parrots in Yellow and Brown, per yard **$1.00**

Floral Designs; quite a variety in Mauves, Greens, Browns, Greys and Fawns, per yard **$1.00**

Other lines at lower prices, but all good values.

Embroideries

See our east window for pretty Embroideries.

Corset Cover Embroidery, from, per yd..... **30c to 50c**

Flouncing Embroidery, 15 inch, per yd..... **35c**

Valenciene Laces, 6 yard ends at **30c, 40c, 45c, 50c**

Grocery Dept.

Pure Canadian Honey
8 oz. glass jars **35c**
2½lb tins **$1.05**
5lb tins **$2.00**

Olive Oil, finest Italian, 4 oz. bottle **35c**

Reindeer Brand Cocoa and Milk **35c**
Reindeer Brand Coffee and Milk **35c**

Forest Cream Maple Butter, 1lb tin **35c**

Paterson's Camp Coffee, medium size **30c**, large **55c**

Berry's Maple Syrup, No. 3 tin **80c**

Berry's Maple Syrup, No. 6 tin **$1.55**

Sweet Gherkins, per bottle **30c**

Dill Pickles, quart jars, each **50c**

Lobster, ¼lb tins **25c**

Lobster, ½lb tins **40c**

Shrimps, ¼lb tins **20c**

McLarens' Prepared Mustard, per jar **25c**

Cocoa, Fry's, ½lb tin **30c**

Cocoa, Baker's, ½lb tin **30c**

Cocoa, Cowan's, ½lb tin **25c**

Cocoa, Lowney's, ½lb tin **25c**

Rolled Oats, 40 lb **$2.50**

Rolled Oats, 20 lb **$1.25**

Rolled Oats, 8 lb **55c**

Standard Oatmeal, 10 lb **65c**

Fine Oatmeal, 10 lb **65c**

King Beach's Assorted Jams, 16 oz. jars, each **35c**

Burdrick's Marmalade, per jar..... **30c**

Clark's Baked Beans with Tomato Sauce, tin **25c**

Crisco, 1lb tin..... **40c**

Crisco, 4lb tin **$1.20**

Lemons, per dozen **40c**

Bananas, per lb **15c**

Oranges, per dozen ..... **50c and 60c**

Winesap Apples, extra fancy, Washington stock, all sizes, per box **$3.50**

Sunkist Pineapple, sliced, 20 oz. tin, **35c**, 9 oz tin **20c**

Peaches in heavy syrup, No. 1 can, each **25c**
Peaches in heavy syrup, No. 2 can, each **35c**

Sunkist Prunes, 40-50s, 25c per lb; box **$5.25**

Sunkist Peaches, per lb **25c**; per box **$5.25**

"The recollection of the quality remains long after the price is forgotten"

PHONE 26

TOM MOORE
President Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

TOM MOORE, LABOUR LEADER ENDORSES WAR SAVINGS PLAN

HUMBLE "QUARTER" IS NOW BEING MOBILIZED IN THE SERVICE OF THE COUNTRY.

Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, is today, by reason of his position, the recognized leader of organized labour in the Dominion. He is also a man of international standing. The advantages of the War Saving plan are obvious to him, as the following statement shows:—

"During this Reconstruction period the question of eliminating unemployment is one of the vital problems, and the Government, by the carrying on of essential public works, etc., can materially help and thus stabilize the labour market. In order to do this, money must be forthcoming.

"The pre-war methods of financing were found unequal to the requirements of war time, and regulations imposed by other countries made it necessary to secure money direct from the people of Canada. The sale of Victory Bonds was instituted and the marvellous success achieved proved the value of the policy of placing the purchase of these within the reach of the greater number by introducing the low denomination of fifty dollars.

"Even greater success can be achieved by still further reducing the minimum amount which can be subscribed, and Canada has now decided, through its War Thrift Stamp Saving scheme to offer opportunities by which not only the men and women, but the children of the country, can help to provide the money which is still urgently needed to carry on. The humble "quarter" is at last being mobilized into the country's service. All should lend their aid and make the aggregate sum secured so large as to prove for all time that the workers of Canada can finance their own undertakings."

—:o:—

BOLSHEVIK ORGAN CALLS ON ALLIES TO EVACUATE RUSSIA

SAYS THEY CANNOT PROVE FITNESS AS ARBITRATORS TILL THEY DO SO

Paris, Jan. 28.—Further light on the Bolshevik attitude toward the invitation of the Allied and associated powers for a conference with the Russian factions at Prince's Islands is given by an article in the Bolshevik official newspaper, Izvestia, of Jan. 26. The correspondent of Le Journal at Berne telegraphs a quotation showing that the article is much more moderate in tone than was the Tchitcherin, the Russian foreign minister, to M. Vorovsky, the Bolshevik emissary at Stockholm.

The Izvestia article, which was signed by M. Neklor, lays stress on the indirect character of the invitation, noting that it bore neither address or signature. The writer declares the Allies must choose between the role of adversaries of the new Russia and that of arbitrators. If they desire to prove their fitness to act as arbitrators he insists they must completely evacuate Russia. Then their initiative, he adds, may be taken seriously.

BOLSHEVISM FLOURISHES IN DARK PLACES, SAYS GOVERNOR.

Quebec, Jan. 29.—Addressing the members of the Quebec Canadian Club here yesterday, his excellency the governor general dealt chiefly with the victorious termination of the war and the various post-war problems which had to be confronted and settled.

His excellency sounded a note of warning against the spread of Bolshevism, which is now threatening, stating that it requires dark and hidden places in which to flourish and if taken in time and dealt with in the proper manner it can be rooted out. Elimination of all slums, he gave as one means of fighting the menace, for, as the slums increase, so also will these fantastic ideas become stronger.

Sir Lomer Gouin, on behalf of the French-speaking members present, and in the name of the French Canadians of the province of Quebec, extended a hearty vote of thanks to his excellency. In the name of the English-speaking members, Hon. Frank Carrel seconded the vote of thanks.

RED CROSS WORK STILL NEEDED

Jan. 20th, 1919.

"The cessation of hostilities will bring no relief for months to the Red Cross Society."

The Alberta Provincial Branch desires to direct the attention of all members and subscribers to the above statement made by the Chief Commissioner of the Canadian Red Cross Society, overseas.

Many supporters of the Red Cross are under the impression that since the signing of the armistice, Red Cross work must of necessity have ceased. The guns may be silent, peace terms may be signed, but still the fight against pain and disease goes on. Perhaps never before in the history of the Red Cross has the Society been so taxed as during the past few months, both overseas and at home.

(1) From France, our Commissioner writes—"The calls have been incessant both for supplies and transport. The cessation of hostilities, coming as it has done at the end of a terrible summer's fighting, has left our hospitals, both in France and in England, crowded with sick and wounded. Added to this, the frightful epidemic has caused much suffering. At no time in the history of the Canadian Red Cross, have we been able to give, nor have we been called upon for, so much assistance of all kinds. In two months, 1,400 more cases of supplies were distributed than were received.

Amongst the Refugees, the work of the Canadian Red Cross has been constant. It is no exaggeration to say that thousands of lives have been saved through the efforts of the Society. The arrival of lorries loaded with quantities of nourishing food of all descriptions seemed to these people like a miraculous intervention. The Red Cross paid special attention to children's food. Hundreds of cases of condensed milk, babies' food and of good soups were bought and distributed. Our Canadian Field Ambulance took over the care of the sick Refugees, and issued to the women and children supplies of soup, jellies and other suitable food.

(2) The Canadian Red Cross Commissioner, who has sailed for Siberia, reports that in addition to comforts for the Canadian and British forces, the needs of the Refugees, who are pouring into Siberia from Russia, are beyond description. Clothing and supplies of all kinds are required to relieve the civil population. It is estimated that more than five million people are starving.

(3) At home, every day is opening new avenues of work before the Red Cross, and making fresh demands upon the Society. Our returning wounded must be the first charge upon the funds of the Society. Red Cross visitors are now attached to all Military Hospitals, and every effort is being made to keep in touch with the men who are coming home, and to see that they lack no comfort or care. Dependents of soldiers returning from overseas are also being cared for by the Red Cross. Red Cross nurses are being placed on trains carrying soldiers' dependents, and every effort is being made to extend a welcome to women and children, many of whom have never been in Canada before, and to provide for their comfort on the tedious journey across the continent. Arrangements have been made whereby Red Cross representatives meet ambulance trains and also the trains carrying dependents. Coffee, fruit, biscuits, chocolate, etc., are served to all men on these trains, while women and children are cared for and housing accommodation is arranged with the Y.W.C.A. and other patriotic organizations.

(4) In addition to its other work, the machinery of the Red Cross has during the past few months, been operating to assist our own people at home, during the influenza epidemic which has ravaged this province. Supplies to the value of over $30,000 have been distributed for the relief of our own people. In certain parts of the province, this relief work is still being carried on. Disease and suffering must be fought, and the health of our people restored. At the Provincial depot, work has been carried on both by day and night, and on Sunday as well as week days, to provide the necessary relief amongst our own people.

Every member and supporter of the Red Cross is asked to bear in mind at this time that funds are greatly needed with which to carry on work as outlined above, and that supplies are still required in large quantities.

Branches having unmade materials on hand should make these up immediately, and forward to the Provincial Depot, as all hospital garments and supplies will be needed.

Wool may be used either for knitting socks or for making into shawls, caps or scarves. Shawls may be from 40 to 50 inches square, plain stitch, knit loosely on large needles.

Samples of all kinds of Refugee and Relief garments may be had on application at the Provincial Depot. Branches are requested to carry on their work as usual, and to make public the information contained in this circular, that subscribers may know for what purpose their money is being used.

The advisability of continuing the Red Cross Society as a peace organization is under discussion at the present time, but before any decision can be made in regard to a peace time policy, the Society desires to impress upon every worker that until the last Canadian soldier who offered himself as a barrier between us and destruction is discharged from hospital, we must march forward steadily under the banner of the Red Cross and for the sake of those who have suffered on our behalf there must be no slackening of interest or activities.

MARY PINKHAM,
MARY E. WAAGEN,
Honorary Joint Secs.

TO DEVELOP AIR TRANSPORTATION LINES IN CANADA

U.S. CAPITALIST PURCHASES ENTIRE AIRCRAFT EQUIPMENT IN CANADA.

New York, Jan. 30.—This morning the New York Sun says: "Roy U. Conger, a nephew of Edwin H. Conger, United States minister to China at the time of the Boxer rebellion, gave his certified cheque to Sir Joseph Flavelle, representing the British ministry of munitions, and Director Morrow, of the Imperial aircraft board, and thereby became the owner of the entire aircraft equipment, costing more than $10,000,000, which was provided by Great Britain and used by Canada in training Canadian air fighters.

"The transaction was closed yesterday at Toronto, and the job of assembling 350 airplanes, 700 airplane part engines, millions of spare parts, thousands of spare propeller wings, cameras and other equipment was at once begun under the direction of F. G. Erickson, of Toronto, Mr. Conger's Canadian representative.

TAKE IT TO LEASIDE.

"The whole equipment will be moved from the Royal Flying Corps' training fields at Armour Heights, Rathbun, Mohawk, Beamsville, and Borden, to the field at Leaside, the use of which, rent free, has been granted to Mr. Conger for six months by the Dominion government.

"The price paid was not divulged, at the request of the British government, but it was only a fraction of the initial cost of the equipment.

"Mr. Conger's plans for the use and disposal of the stupendous equipment are merely in the making, but the greatest feature of them is that heavier than air machines are to be the principal medium and vehicle of the future for passengers, mail and express, and in time, indeed, for heavy freight. The New Yorker purposes to establish out of his new equipment regular commercial service by airplane between the principal Canadian cities. He has already taken measures, he said, to secure landing fields in the larger Canadian cities and will have the support and co-operation of the Dominion government in the project."

FOR AIR MAIL SERVICE.

Victoria, B.C., Jan. 29.—Lieut.-Col. Raymond Collishaw, British Columbia's foremost aviator, conferred with the Victoria Board of Trade today in regard to a proposal for the establishment of an aerial mail and passenger service between Vancouver and this city. Col. Collishaw suggested that any company undertaking the service should have a capital of at least $100,000 and should maintain three flying boats.

LACOMBE CITIZENS BANQUET HUTTON

Lacombe, Jan. 29.—A signal honor was paid G. H. Hutton, retiring superintendent of the experimental farm by the citizens on Monday evening, when he was banquetted and given a presentation. The gifts consisted of a travelling bag and cane. Prominent among the guests were officials of the provincial department of agriculture and local authorities. Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture, was present, as well as H. A. Craig, deputy minister of agriculture; W. F. Stevens, live stock commissioner; C. P. Marker, dairy commissioner, and James McCaig, publicity commissioner. Mayor Morrison presided. There were about seventy-five present.

SHORT COURSE SCHOOLS

Arrangements have just been made by the Provincial Department of Agriculture for the holding of Short Course Schools for the benefit of farmers, farmers' wives, sons and daughters, at the Schools of Agriculture in Claresholme, Olds, and Vermilion. The dates are from February 17th to 28th, inclusive, a two-weeks' course.

Instruction will be given in Gas tractors, engines, automobiles, etc., live stock, soil cultivation, seed selection, weed identification and eradication, veterinary science, poultry raising, home nursing and household science.

There will also be a special course of instruction on the same subjects at Grande Prairie, and at the College of Agriculture, Edmonton, from Mar. 3rd to 8th, inclusive. Cash prizes will be awarded for judging in live stock and grain sections.

There is no charge for any of these courses, and everybody is cordially invited.

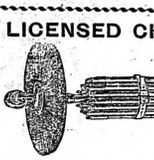
Further particulars can be had on application to A. E. Meyer, Supt. Schools of Agriculture, or Alex. Galbraith, Supt. of Fairs and Institutes, Edmonton.

BRAID'S BEST COFFEE Morning Noon and Night

Famous for its exquisite aroma and flavour.

Braid's Best TEA is pure Ceylon.

LICENSED CHIMNEY SWEEP



Having secured a new machine direct from England, I will clean stoves, furnaces, pipes and chimneys. I have the only machine in the city. I also repair and build chimneys. Work guaranteed.
P.O. Box 246 E. HASTE PHONE 217

FOR SALE.—Quarter Section with forty-five acres under cultivation, spring, fenced, in good locality, near a school.—Apply A.B.C., News Office Jan. 22

WANTED.—Listings of Farm Lands and Ranches, Houses, Autos, Horses, or any property that you wish to sell or trade.—Red Deer Trading Co., No. 14 Ross Street West.

FOR SALE.—A number of pure-bred Buff Orpington Cockerels, at $2.00 each. Apply to Howarth Bros., Balmoral, Red Deer P.O. box 51. Jan. 29*

FOR SALE.—Pure-bred Brown Leghorn, Rosecomb Cockerels.—C. Huget, 157, 2nd St. South, Red Deer. Jan. 29tf.

WANTED.—A frame house in good condition, which can be moved. Preferably not far from the Post Office.—Apply Box X, News Office. Jan. 22

Are You Equipped to Win Success?

Here is your opportunity to insure against embarrassing errors in spelling, pronunciation and poor choice of words. Know the meaning of puzzling war terms. Increase your efficiency, which results in power and success.

WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL

DICTIONARY is an all-knowing teacher, a universal question answerer, ready to meet your needs. It is in daily use by hundreds of thousands of successful men and women the world over. 400,000 Words. 2700 Pages. 6000 Illustrations. 12,000 Biographical Entries. 30,000 Geographical Subjects.
GRAND PRIZE, (Highest Award) Panama-Pacific Exposition.
REGULAR and INDIA-PAPER Editions.
WRITE for Specimen Pages. FREE Pocket Maps if you name this paper.
G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

BANFF Winter Carnival and Bonspiel

February 8th to 15th

Curling Ski Racing
Hockey Snow Shoe Races
Figure Skating Tobogganing
Speed Skating Trap Shooting
Ski Jumping Swimming Races

NO ENTRANCE FEES

For Railway Tickets apply any C.P.R. Ticket Agent.

J. E. PROCTOR,
District Passenger Agent
Calgary.

NOTICE !

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the City of Red Deer will apply to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Alberta, at the next session thereof, to amend their charter and confirm certain by-laws of the city.

1. To provide for equality in the assessment and taxation in case of a successful appeal against the assessment of property.

2. To provide for consolidation of treasury bills, or for the issue of debentures extending over a term of years to pay treasury bills now outstanding.

3. To make the sale of land by the city for arrears of taxes optional with the city council and provide for collection of such taxes.

4. To authorize the city to collect rents when there are arrears of taxes.

5. To provide for the use of unexpended moneys raised by debentures for other purposes.

6. Other amendments, which may be seen in the proposed bill, at the offices of the city solicitor, or Secretary-Treasurer of the City of Red Deer.

A. T. STEPHENSON,
Jan. 15—4w. Secretary-Treasurer.

THE TRAIN SERVICE

GOING NORTH

	No. 521	No. 523.	No. 525
Lv. Calgary	9.05	15.00	23.55
Ar. Red Deer	12.20	18.20	3.20
Lv. Red Deer	12.30	18.25	3.30
Ar. Edmonton	16.15	22.00	7.45

GOING SOUTH

	No.522	No.524	N.526
Lv. Edmonton	8.30	13.25	23.55
Ar. Red Deer	12.10	17.05	3.50
Lv. Red Deer	12.20	17.10	3.55
Ar. Calgary	15.45	20.30	7.30

J. E. PROCTOR,
District Passenger Agent,
Calgary.

TORONTO CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.O., Pres.
Dr. A. S. Vogt, Musical Director.

LOCAL EXAMINATIONS IN MUSIC
For the Dominion of Canada.

The annual Local Examinations, Theoretical and Practical, for 1919, will be held according to locality, in June and July.

A gold medal, several silver medals, also a Partial Scholarship (available within the Conservatory) are awarded annually under the conditions as outlined in the Conservatory's Syllabus.

The modern character of the Conservatory's Curriculum, and the artistic prestige of the Institution's corps of examiners, combine to render these examinations the most progressive and valuable standards of efficiency of any musical examinations now before the Canadian musical public.

The Conservatory's Syllabus and the Institution's Year Book will be sent on request to any address.

All communications should be addressed to THE REGISTRAR, Toronto Conservatory of Music, College Street, Toronto, Ont.

WANTED.—Several Cordwood Cutters, at once. $1.25 per cord.—Apply H. Veal, R.R. No. 1, 5 miles West of Red Deer on Sylvan Lake Road. Jan. 8-tf

NOTICE.

Having re-opened my Blacksmith Shop, I will be pleased to meet my old friends and customers, and solicit a share of your custom. I am refitting my shop with modern machinery, and particularly cater to the repairing of farm machinery, wagons, sleighs, etc., and will conduct a general blacksmithing business.

WM. SPRINGBETT.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

Bring your wheat to Lacombe Flour Mill and have your Flour made and save one dollar and fifty cents on every hundred pounds of flour. Farmers receive their Bran and Shorts back with Flour, and do not have to take substitutes. You can either bring or ship wheat. Delivery to and from Station free. Mill open every day.

D. M. REEVES, Mgr.
Lacombe, Alta.
Box 395.

OPERATIONS UNNECESSARY. — Gall Stones removed, Appendicitis corrected in 24 hours without pain. Not sold by druggists. Mrs. Geo. Almas, 524 4th No., Saskatoon, manufacturer.

FOR SALE.—One of the best half-sections of land in the district. A snap if taken at once.—Enquire for particulars to Mrs. H. S. Strong, Poplar Ridge, Red Deer R.R. No. 1, or phone R607. Dec.3-tf

DIRECTIONS FOR USING

Wash-Out Without Rubbing

Cut into a boiler of water a half-cake of Laundry Soap, and add one heaping tablespoonful of WASH-OUT. When the water boils, but not before, immerse your dry white clothes. Let the water boil freely through them for 15 minutes. Take out, rinse well, and hang out.

If you use a washing machine it is not necessary to boil. Just run the clothes through the machine with the half bar of soap and Wash-Out.

Quick, Economical, and Easy, isn't it? 16 Washings, 25c. Ask your Grocer

The Wash-Out Co.
Manufacturers, EDMONTON

"TILL WE MEET AGAIN," — "HAVE A SMILE,"
VICTOR RECORD, No. 18518, JUST IN.
BE SURE TO HEAR IT.

This record will be a phenomenal success, and will probably equal in popularity the famous "Smiles, "Missouri Waltz," etc.

Other Victor Records for February are:

No. 18515: "The Worst is Yet to Come," and "Can. you Tame Wild Wimmen," by Billy Murphy.

No. 18511: "Oh, Frenchy," Medley One Step, and "Me-ow," One Step, by Smith's Orchestra.

No. 18513: "Mournin Blues," Fox Trot, & Clarinet Marmalade Blues," One Step, by the Original Dixie Jazz Band

OVER 1600 BEST RECORDS IN STOCK.

VICTROLAS $34.00, $49.00 and up. Sold on Easy Terms.

Mail orders receive Prompt Attention.

The Rexall Store
The Quality Drug Store
THE GAETZ-CORNETT DRUG & BOOK CO.

LESLIEVILLE LIVERY, FEED & SALE STABLES

Leslieville Livery, Feed and Sale Stables open under new management. Passengers driven to any part of the Country. I respectfully solicit your patronage.

A. J. FRENCH,
Leslieville, Alberta.

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS, just received a new supply.

WITCH HAZEL CREAM will give soothing relief in the worst cases of ROUGH, INFLAMED, CHAPPED, SORE SKIN. A few applications will completely heal the tender skin.

TASTELESS COD LIVER OIL, a system tonic that cannot be beaten.

NYALS CREOPHOS is of unusual value in run-down conditions, showing a loss of flesh and a tendency to weak lungs.

ALL THE LATEST BOOKS. New copies just arrived.

Nyal Quality Store
The Standard Drug Co.
Prescription Specialists
Phone 49 Red Deer, Alta.

CASH AUCTION SALE

Having received instructions from Mr. Thos. Speck I will sell by public auction at his farm, the S.W. 16-37-28-w4th, 5 miles west and 2 miles north of Penhold, 2 miles east of Ridgewood Church, 4 miles south of Shady Nook School House, on

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20th, 1919

Lunch at 11.30. Sale at 12 o'clock Sharp.

10 HEAD HORSES.—Matched team of bay mares, 3 and 5 years old, 3,000 lbs; bay gelding colt, 2 years old; Grey mare, 9 years old, weight 1,400 lbs. with foal; Bay Mare, 4 years old, 1,400 lbs.; Grey Gelding colt, 2 years old; Grey mare, 6 years old, weight about 1,500 lbs. with foal; Bay Gelding, 10 years old, weight 1,600 lbs; Bay Mare colt, 1 year old; Bay Mare colt, 1 year old.

Particular attention is called to the horses as they are a fine bunch and are as advertised.

19 HEAD OF CATTLE.—7 gentle milk cows, 3 fresh; 3 2-year old steers; 2 1-year old heifers; 3-year old steer; 4 1-year old steers; 2 heifer calves. 150 good laying chickens, mostly all pullets.

IMPLEMENTS. — "Old Dominion" wagon, as good as new; wagon box, almost new; 14-inch gang plow; 16-inch walking plow, almost new; Deering hay rake; McCormick Mower; 3-section drag harrows; 16-16 disc harrow, 2 sets of heavy work harness; several horse collars; 2 16ft. log chains; 3 hay forks; single buggy; cutters; stock water tank 2-ft. by 3ft. 10in.; double geared pump jack.

FURNITURE.—Dining room table; parlor table; 6 dining room chairs; 6 kitchen chairs; 2 rocking chairs; steel folding bed; 3 iron beds, springs and mattresses; 2 dressers; pictures and picture frames; washstand; "Lorain" steel range; box stove; kitchen cabinet; table; 8-day mantel clock; heavy bevelled-glass mirror, 2ft. x 4ft. oak frame; writing desk; parlor rug, 7 x 9 ft.; sewing machine; large box of books; incubator and brooder; DeLaval cream separator, No. 15, new; about 25 quarts of fruit and jars; about 25 bushels of potatoes; 8-gallon cream can; flour can; 3 milk pails; 3 lamps; cooking utensils and other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS CASH

M. J. McDonald - Auct.
Robert Dunsmore, Clerk

Local and District Intelligence

Pianos tuned—J. E. Welton.

Judge Mahaffy was in Medicine Hat last week.

Miss Beryl Houston is teaching at Hardisty.

B. W. Allen, Rocky Mountain House, was in the city last week.

S.O.E. members will meet to-morrow (Thursday) evening at the residence of Bro. J. Halstead, at 8 p.m.

Mr. and Mrs. James Comer, of Edwell, are visiting their daughter at Vancouver.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Donlevy were the guests of Mrs. Jas. Carroll last week.

Roy Stone and J. M. Campbell took rinks to Edmonton to compete in the big bonspiel in that city this week.

Prof. Mass for artistic piano tuning. Leave orders at Madame Le Saunier's.

The next meeting of the Waskasoo Guild will be held on Tuesday, February 11th, at the home of Mrs. Ellenwood.

A public meeting of the Red Cross society will be held in the Red Cross rooms on Monday afternoon next, 10th of Feb., at 3 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Beatty, father and mother of Mrs. John Collison, who have been visiting with the doctor and Mrs. Collison, left for their home in Ontario on Friday last.

Both appeals against the Court of Revision have been dismissed by Judge Mahaffy. Red Deer has been fortunate in its appeals against the Court of Revision.

Mrs. C. W. Parke and Miss Ivy Ramsey are in attendance at the spring term of the Normal School at Calgary, which opened on Monday last.

R. G. Dawe has taken an office in the W. J. Botterill building, next to the Canadian Bank of Commerce, where he will do a general engineering and contracting business.

Inspector L. J. Williams, Mrs. Williams, Miss Lorna and Master Jack, left for Medicine Hat on Friday last, where the Inspector will take up his duties in that Inspectorate.

William Gee, returned veteran, will act as night policeman during the absence of night policeman F. Anquetil, who goes to Winnipeg to have an operation performed which he hopes will improve his hearing.

A meeting of the Red Deer U.F.A. local will be held in the City Hall on Saturday afternoon next, Feb. 8th, at 2.30 o'clock. The delegates will bring in a report of the big convention at Edmonton.—D. McKinnon, president.

Secretary Sinclair, G.W.V.A., and Ald. Stone are endeavoring to form a Reception Committee to meet the boys on their arrival home. Mr. Sinclair is now installed in his quarters in the Armouries, where he will be glad to help out any of the boys on war gratuity, etc.

T. B. Rutter found Mrs. Jones' purse in his coal box behind the post office on Friday last. It must have been thrown there by the person who grabbed it from Mrs. Jones the week before in the post office. The bank book and some papers were still in it, but the $300 was of course, gone. We understand Mr. Rutter handed the purse over to the police.

J. A. Latimer was in the city on Friday, on his way back to the coast after visiting the factories of the Cockshutt people in Ontario. He reports the Cockshutt factories very busy. He will leave at once for Australia to resume his old duties there. He has been given a much larger field and will visit the Fiji Islands and other Eastern countries in the interests of his firm. He reports great possibilities of trade in the East.

All the pupils from Red Deer High School passed their Normal examinations last week, and all carried off first class "A" certificates, the highest standing. Those attending Calgary Normal were Leila Parke, Sallie Spillard, Hilda Soderman, Lillian Gudmundson, and Kate Carswell. At Camrose, Blanch Ellenwood and Jonas Jonassen also took the highest standing. Miss Parke will teach in Red Deer, while her mother attends Normal. Lillian Gudmundson will teach near Eckville, Kate Carswell is teaching at Huxley; Jonas Jonnassen has taken a school near Erskine, and the others will no doubt soon be teaching somewhere in the province.

A. H. Maxwell, president of the Board of Trade, took advantage of the presence of our member, Dr. Michael Clark in the City Saturday night to call together a few citizens to meet the doctor and have an informal talk on matters relating to the city affairs. There were present Senator Michener, ex-mayor G. W. Smith, R. L. Gaetz, secretary McClure, Inspector Boyce, R. G. Dawe, and J. A. Carswell. A number of others were called up but were out of the city or were unable to attend. The doctor said he would do all he could to help on the new post office, the re-establishing of the Land Office in Red Deer, and would do all in his power to help along the railway development in this district, and with Senator Michener would take these matters up with the proper authorities at Ottawa.

Big consignment of fresh caught dressed white fish at the Alberta Meat Market.

Place your order for nice fresh white fish at the Alberta Meat Market.

R. G. Dawe is busy with plans and specifications for the new garage to be erected by Fred Lund on 1st St. It will be a modern fire proof building, 50 x 120, one storey high. There will be a show room in front, with office and repair room in the rear. The roof will be a segmental arch. Excavation will be started as soon as the frost is out of the ground. Tenders for the work will be called for in due time.

VANCOUVER FIRMS TO DISMISS ALL ENEMY EMPLOYEES

Vancouver, Feb. 1.—Following a meeting with a special committee appointed by the Great War Veterans' Association, the executive of the Vancouver Employers' Association decided to recommend to its members that alien enemies, if any are employed, be forthwith discharged and such positions be filled preferably by returned soldiers.

The War Veterans' committee will on Monday meet the Manufacturers' Association and urge that similar action be taken.

CLEARVIEW SCHOOL REPORT.

School was open 22 days during January, 23 pupils in attendance, with an average daily attendance of 20.7, and a percentage of 90.

Six pupils came every day, just one pupil failed to attend 75 per cent of the time as required by the Department, and this was due to accident.

Grade VIII were given written examinations on ten subjects from the work taken during the month, with the following percentages: Percy Gaetz, 73.7; Philip Meeres, 68..3; Claire Speira, 57.4.

The teacher extends a hearty invitation to the parents to visit the school any Friday afternoon. Ladies may bring their knitting. Come and see us at work in our home. Place us on your calling list.—M. J. Gibson, teacher.

VALLEY CENTRE.

On Sunday, Feb. 16th, Rev. R. Meek, Willowdale, and Mr. H Whitfield expect to exchange pulpits. At the close of preaching service, Communion service will take place in Valley Centre.

Service in Valley Centre church every Sunday at 11 o'clock. Sunday school immediately at the close of service.

Last Tuesday evening a business meeting was held by the managers of the church at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Good, for the purpose of discussing matters relating to church business.

RED DEER BONSPEIL

Trophies Go to Five Different Places

Owing to the prevalence of the flu, the representation of outside rinks at the Red Deer bonspiel this week was smaller than in other years. The Olds curlers were in strength with Mayor Campbell in charge, but Innisfail was short—Edgar is just recovering from the flu, and there are others like him. The friendly presence of the Sky Pilots was again cordially welcomed, and the redoubtable Trimble, of Lacombe, was again on hand. He showed some fine work Monday night against the Stone-Humber rink; he had his own time winning out by one shot. Edgar and Dunlop were down with rinks from Edmonton, while Dr. Plaxton brought up one from Calgary. Morrison of Lacombe, made the ninth outside rink.

The prizes were well scattered, Calgary getting one trophy, Edmonton one, the Sky Pilots one, Lacombe one and Red Deer one.

CHURCH NOTICES

Knox Church, Red Deer, Feb. 9th. At the morning worship the subject of study will be the 11th commandment. In the evening the series of studies in the spiritual constitution of man, "Does man need God," for the special instruction of young people and other learners, will be continued.

St. Luke's Church, services for 5th Sunday after Epiphany: 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Matins; 7.30, Evensong. Choir practice on Wednesday evening at 8 p.m. The teacher training class will be held in the Vestry of the church on Friday evening at 7.45. The first of the course of lectures on the history of the Prayer Book will be given this week. Members of the congregation are invited to attend these classes.

BORN

At the Memorial Hospital, Thursday, January 30th, to Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Foster, a daughter.

MARRIED

At Edinburgh, on December 24, 1918, by special license, Pte. Archibald Allan Bell (Canadians), son of the late Wm. Bell, Oxton, Berwickshire, Scotland, and of Mrs. T. Waddel, Red Deer, to Minnie, daughter of James Sharp, of Dewarton, Gorbridge, Scotland.

At the Presbyterian Manse, Innisfail, on January 15, by the Rev. F. Fisher, Miss Edith Mustard, of Markerville, to Lewis Major, of Strachan, Alta.

CARD OF THANKS.

Mr. John Dennison and Mrs. H. J. Gaetz desire to express their heartfelt thanks to their many friends who have been so kind to them during their recent bereavement.

WANTED.—Competent Maid wanted at once.—Apply Mrs. R. B. Welliver 64, 4th St. North. Feb.4

STOCK AND SEED GRAIN FOR SALE.—Nine Yearling Heifers, grade Herefords in good condition; Team of Sorrel Mares, mates, rising 3 and 4 years; 1 Team Geldings, bay, mates, 3 and 4 years; 1 Gelding, 1500 lbs, rising 6 years; 1 Gelding, 1300. lbs, rising 6 years; 1 Pure bred Turkey Gobbier, for sale or exchange; 12 Pure bred Rhode Island Red Cockerels, ranging in price from $2.50 to $5.00; Seed Barley, cleaned, $1.25 per bushel; Seed Oats, cleaned, $1.00, at the Granary.—Apply R. A. Lund, Red Deer. Feb. 4-6

WANTED.—Frame house suitable for removal. Bungalow style preferred. Reply Box 42, Red Deer P.O. Feb. 3, 1w*

NOTICE

Having purchased Geo. Chapman's interest in the Feed Barn on Gaetz Avenue South, I solicit a continuance of public patronage.

A supply of first class wood always on hand at reasonable prices.

W. G. KIDWELL.

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THE ALBERTA SCHOOLS OF AGRICULTURE
Special Short Course Schools
will be held from
FEBRUARY 17th to 28th INCLUSIVE
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CLARESHOLM, OLDS AND VERMILION
Also at
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, Edmonton, and Grande Prairie, from March 3rd to 8th, inclusive.

The Courses will include Instruction in—
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The Courses are Entirely Free. Everybody Cordially Invited.

Further Particulars From—
HONOURABLE DUNCAN MARSHALL, Minister of Agriculture,
A. E. MEYER, Supt. of Schools of Agriculture.
ALEX. GALBRAITH, Supt. of Fairs and Institutes, Edmonton.

Re-organize Your Kitchen

Does the "lady of the house" at your house pay a good deal of personal attention to the routine of the kitchen? Is she satisfied with the kitchen equipment? Ask her—ask her to submit a list of things needed in the kitchen, and then decide whether or not you are staying away, or causing her to stay away, too long from this store.

There's a little "joy o' life" for one if the work be done with half enough of the implements needed in the kitchen. Reorganize that kitchen—get the labor-saving things with which to work—get the time-saving devices. Come and take a look around this store for ideas. You'll find them.

Day Hardware Co.

Rockers

Have you a nice comfortable rocker in your home?

We have a fine large assortment of Rockers. Some have plain wood seats, some upholstered in a good quality of imitation leather Which we can guarantee to give satisfaction; some in genuine leather and others upholstered in Tapestry. They are all good, especially at the prices we have marked on them. Prices range from $2.50, $5.00, $6.00, $7.00, $15.00 and up to $35.00.

Come in and let us show them to you

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